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# **Daily Report—**

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-93-078  
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# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-078

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26 April 1993

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## Two-Day 'East-West' Conference Begins in Tokyo

### Former Soviet Bloc Ministers Attend

OW2404060993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0544 GMT  
24 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO—Ministers of economy, industry and trade from the Group of Seven (G-7) nations and eight former Soviet bloc states started a two-day conference here Saturday on helping the latter with their reforms toward market economies.

The ministers from the G-7 major industrial nations and from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Poland, Hungary, and the Czech and Slovak republics will seek specific ways to promote economic reforms in the former communist countries, Japanese Trade Ministry officials said. Among the main themes are corporate reform, conversion of military production for civil purposes, promotion of international trade, encouragement of foreign investment, and cooperation in improving industrial technology in the former East bloc nations, the officials said.

Introducing the principle of competition by dividing state-run monopolies to enhance management efficiency, fostering small and medium-sized companies, and implementing foreign currency control will be also on the agenda, they said.

At the opening, Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshiro Mori, who chairs the conference, will stress the importance of drawing up specific reform programs to embody financial and technological assistance offered by the G-7 nations, they said.

A roundtable will follow the opening ceremony to give ministers and business officials the chance to identify impediments to private-sector investment in the former East bloc nations and to seek remedies through presentation of successes so far, the officials said.

The conference will close Sunday evening after issuing a summary of conclusion, which is expected to incorporate specific programs to be carried out by the reforming economies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet republics, as well as detailed assistance policies by the G-7 nations, they said.

Among the participants from the G-7 nations are U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown, German Economics Minister Guenter Rexrodt, and British Corporate Affairs Minister Neil Hamilton.

From the eight reforming economies, Russian First Deputy Economic Minister Andrey Shapovalyant, Ukrainian Foreign Economic Relations Minister Ivan Herts, and Hungary's International Economic Relations Minister Bela Kadar will attend the conference among others.

Representatives of the European Community, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and each participating nation's private business circles will also take part.

### Rexrodt: E. Europe Needs Know-How

LD2304162693 Hamburg DPA in German 1017 GMT  
23 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo (DPA)—According to the German Economics Minister Guenter Rexrodt (Free Democratic Party), private western investment and the transfer of practical economic know-how are more important for many countries in Eastern Europe than state financial aid from the rich industrialized nations. On the eve of a two-day conference of economics ministers and industrialists from 16 countries, which starts tomorrow, Rexrodt said in Tokyo today that the reform countries now urgently need to create reliable framework conditions so that western capital can be channeled into specific economic projects.

Rexrodt, who briefly met his Japanese counterpart Yoshiro Mori after his arrival, welcomed a suggestion by Tokyo to establish small model factories in the former eastern bloc in order to familiarize, above all, small businesses with the latest Western technology. However, he made it clear that such 'laboratories for industry' can only be successful if the countries concerned fulfill the preconditions for free trade. "One cannot simply put model factories into the desert," Rexrodt said.

The German Government will not propose any specific projects at the Tokyo conference. However, Rexrodt stressed that because of its experience with economic reconstruction in the eastern federal states, Germany is able like no other western country to help with the adaptation of legal systems and currency mechanisms for [the needs of Eastern Europe. The first East-West conference in Muenster last year agreed to hold a follow-up meeting in Tokyo.

Before he returns to Bonn on Monday, Rexrodt will meet [Finance Minister] Mori and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to discuss German-Japanese relations.

### G-7 Ministers Give Reform Advice

OW2404102693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0954 GMT  
24 Apr 93

[By Keiko Tatsuta]

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO—Economic ministers of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial nations stressed Saturday that former Soviet bloc states need "realistic" advice on economic reforms, Japanese Trade Ministry officials said.

Gathering for the first day of an "West-East" conference, ministers and business officials from the G-7 nations and from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Poland,

Hungary, and the Czech and Slovak Republics reaffirmed the importance of realistic and practical help for the former communist countries as they make the transition to market economies, the officials said.

At the opening, Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshiro Mori, who chairs the conference, said, "It is my strong belief that not only policies to stabilize macroeconomic conditions but also structural reform, particularly microeconomic policies such as enterprise reform, trade promotion and investment promotion, are essential."

At a government and private sector representatives' roundtable meeting after the opening, an Italian business executive emphasized the need for "realism" in giving advice to the former East bloc nations, the officials said.

A German business official said the G-7 nations should help the reforming economies convert military production for civilian purposes and foster small businesses to create jobs, they said. More specifically, the German official was quoted as saying that it is practical to identify sectors in which military products can be easily converted into civil use and for which the West should open their markets.

A Kazakh business representative expressed concern that the country is still recognized as a part of the former Soviet bloc, and called for more investment in the completely independent nation, the officials said.

Among main themes of the two-day conference are corporate reform, conversion of military production for civilian purposes, promotion of international trade and encouragement of foreign investment, as well as cooperation in improving industrial technology in the former East bloc nations, they said.

The conference will close Sunday evening after issuing a summary of conclusion, which is expected to incorporate specific reform programs to be carried out by the reforming economies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet republics, as well as detailed assistance policies for the G-7 nations, they said.

Among participants from the G-7 nations are U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown, German Economics Minister Guenter Rexrodt and British Corporate Affairs Minister Neil Hamilton, they said.

From the eight reforming economies, Andrey Shapovalyant, Russia's first deputy economic minister, Ukrainian Foreign Economic Relations Minister Ivan Hertz, and Hungary's International Economic Relations Minister Bela Kadar, among others, were participating in the conference, they said.

Representatives of the European Community, the organization for economic cooperation and development and members of each participating nation's private business circles are also among those attending, they said.

Ahead of the conference, Mori held talks with Polish Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Andrzej Arendarski and invited Poland to join an economic reform promotion program, the Japanese trade officials said. Arendarski welcomed the offer and said the Poland-Japan relationship has yet to reach the level Poland seeks, they said.

Meanwhile, Hamilton said in an interview with KYODO News Service earlier in the day that "Britain supports international free trade, and so we'll not be in favor of any proposal which might be characterized as managed trade."

He noted that Americans too are not seeking specific percentages in particular sectors, but showed understanding of U.S. moves to press Japan for a results-oriented approach.

#### Rexrodt Urges Opening of Markets

*LD2404075993 Berlin DDP in German 0541 GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo (DDP)—Federal Economics Minister Guenter Rexrodt (Free Democratic Party) has expressed his commitment to the further opening of the markets in the Western industrial nations to products from the reformist countries of Eastern Europe. In so doing, "sensitive sectors, too, must not be excluded," Rexrodt said today at the second East-West conference of ministers in Tokyo.

According to Rexrodt, it is important that the incentives for increased production entailed by the opening of export markets should simultaneously have the effect of promoting supplies on the domestic market. To that extent, opening the markets will also have "a direct influence on the reform process."

#### Russia Selects Conversion Fields

*OW2504021893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0200 GMT 25 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO—A senior Russian economic official said Sunday his country has selected 14 major sectors for converting its military industry to civilian production.

Andrey Shapovalyant, first deputy economic minister, said, "Russia is creating a national aid program (for the 14 fields) and is also seeking Western technical and financial aid," according to a Japanese official. Shapovalyant made the remark in a meeting with Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshiro Mori before the second-day session commenced of a two-day conference of ministers from the Group of Seven (G-7) economic powers and eight former Soviet bloc states.

The 14 fields include nonmilitary aircraft, shipbuilding, electronics, agriculture and food production, the official said. This is the first time that Russia has revealed such a concrete program.

Mori, expressing concern over Russia's recent building up of military exports instead of focusing on conversion, stressed the need to "pull out of military industry," the official said.

Shapovalyantz, denying such moves, said Russian military exports are not so high as those of the United States. Latest data points to an increase, but this is a reaction to steep drops at one point, he said.

However, the Russian minister said a "minimum" amount of military exports are necessary to keep the industry afloat to prevent related companies from going bankrupt. Otherwise, he said Russia will promote conversion of military production by 2000.

Other economic reforms will primarily come under market mechanisms, but military areas will continue to be led by the central government, he said.

Mori explained that Japan's aid for Russia worth 1.82 billion dollars announced at a G-7 meeting in Tokyo earlier this month focuses on export insurance and growth of smaller businesses. Shapovalyantz welcomed Japan's initiative in G-7 discussions and handed over a letter from the head of his ministry expressing similar appreciation.

The conference among G-7 nations and Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Poland, Hungary, and the Czech and Slovak republics will end Sunday evening after a summary of conclusion is issued. The summary is expected to incorporate specific reform programs to be carried out as well as detailed assistance policies of the G-7 nations.

#### **Miyazawa Backs Microeconomic Reform**

OW2504060493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0547 GMT  
25 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Sunday that Japan will actively back microeconomic development in former Soviet bloc nations and praised international efforts being discussed at a two-day "West-East" conference in Tokyo.

Addressing the second-day morning session, Miyazawa said, "The economic activities of the reforming countries are not isolated from international economic trends. In fact their development is possible only through trade, investment, technological exchange and other linkages with the economic activities of the private sectors in other countries," he said.

Pointing to economic reform in the old East bloc as a key issue confronting the international community, Miyazawa said in a prepared speech the Group of Seven (G-7) leading industrialized nations "are determined to provide the necessary help for self-help."

Ministers of economy, industry and trade from G-7 nations and eight East European and former Soviet

states gathered in Tokyo for the conference to discuss specific ways to help the latter convert to market economies.

Miyazawa said, "I firmly believe in the importance of the (conference) since it positively serves to promote microeconomic reform, business and market orientation and cooperation not only between West and East, but also between East and East." He also praised the conference's role, saying "microeconomic reform is just as important as macroeconomic stabilization, such as stabilization of the currency," and referred to Japan's postwar economic reconstruction.

Japan restored its market economy with "four major objectives—a gradual lifting of economic controls, privatization and democratization of the economy, increasing production capacity with emphasis on priority sectors, and the step-by-step liberalization of foreign trade and investment.

Miyazawa called on the reforming nations to develop human resources for management, foster small and medium-size enterprises in a competitive environment, and strengthen ties between private sectors of advanced countries. He also noted that experiences of the industrialized nations "will be of great use," but also stressed the importance of self-help efforts.

#### **MITI Chief Addresses Conference**

OW2504065793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0641 GMT  
25 Apr 93

[By Keiko Tatsuta]

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO—Japan proposed Sunday setting up government-controlled banks and trade promotion organizations in former East bloc nations to help expedite their economic reforms, Japanese Trade Ministry officials said. International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshiro Mori made the proposals to ministers of economy, industry and trade from the Group of Seven (G-7) advanced nations and eight East European and former Soviet states on the second day of a "West-East" conference.

Stressing the need to discuss priority issues, conference Chairman Mori said the reforming nations should set up banks for reconstruction and development to effectively proceed with industrial policies with the help of governments, the officials said.

Mori also proposed drawing up comprehensive restructuring plans for model enterprises of major industries for diagnostic checks and advice by the West, as well as model city development plans for specific regions where corporate reforms face extreme difficulties.

To promote international trade, Mori said it would be effective to establish organizations like the Japan External Trade Organization and create "special economic zones" as seen in Asia.

For conversion of military production to civil purposes, industrial cooperation should focus on designated candidate enterprises, Mori was quoted as saying.

German Economics Minister Guenter Rexrodt urged advanced nations to open their markets in sensitive sectors like textiles and agriculture as a way of "partnership" approach, according to the officials.

Jacques Desponts, French director general in charge of international trade, reportedly said removal of obstacles to trade among Central and East European nations is also crucial. In this regard, Desponts called for participation by Bulgaria, Romania and the three Baltic nations.

Hungarian International Economic Relations Minister Bela Kadar was quoted as complaining about excessive use of the term "reforming countries," because he said Hungary is already in an advanced phase of transition to a market economy.

Kadar urged the participants to work out detailed cooperation programs, calling for more investment and trade rather than aid. Kadar and Polish Foreign Economic Relations Minister Andrzej Arendarski said it is also an imperative to reconstruct collapsed trade systems among nations of the region.

The Polish minister proposed the next conference be held in one of the reforming countries, suggesting Poland is willing to play host, and inviting nations of the region other than the eight in Tokyo.

The conference will close Sunday evening after issuing a summary of conclusions, which is expected to incorporate specific reform programs to be carried out by the former East bloc states and detailed assistance policies of the G-7 nations, the officials said.

### 'Possible Tasks' Identified

*OW2504130293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT  
25 Apr 93*

[By Keiko Tatsuta]

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO—Ministers from the Group of Seven (G-7) nations and eight former Soviet bloc states identified and agreed on possible tasks for cooperation in promoting the latter's structural economic reforms, Japan's trade minister said Sunday. International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshiro Mori, at a press conference after two days of an "West-East" conference, said the participants agreed on tasks for 23 specific items in six areas through working-level talks.

Ministers of economy, industry, and trade from the G-7 major industrial nations and from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Poland, Hungary, and the Czech and Slovak Republics gathered for the second conference of its kind. The ministers discussed microeconomic

assistance to complement the former East bloc nations' economic reform and adopted a summary of conclusions.

Mori said the most remarkable task would be the drawing up of comprehensive restructuring plans for model enterprises in major industries based on diagnoses of these enterprises, which the minister proposed during a morning session.

The six areas are enterprise reform, conversion of defense industries into civil purposes, market access and trade promotion, foreign investment promotion, industrial technology, and improvement in market infrastructure.

At the conference, German Economics [Cooperation] Minister Guenter Rexrodt stressed the need for opening Western markets to the reforming countries, helping foster small and medium-size businesses of these nations, and concluding as soon as possible the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks being held under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Russian First Deputy Economic Minister Andrey Shapovaliyantz welcomed the conference as an opportunity to hold dialogue involving both government and private sector representatives on ways to make assistance from the West more effective.

The participants agreed to Poland's offer to host a third conference, Mori said.

After the press conference, British Corporate Affairs Minister Neil Hamilton told KYODO News Service, "We have recognized the vital importance of getting private sectors deeply invited in finding structural solutions to the economic problems of the reforming countries."

Hamilton said the participants identified many problems faced, to a greater or lesser extent, by each former East bloc nation. "Now at a microeconomic level, we have come up with specific ideas to reduce the size of their problems," Hamilton said.

He stressed the need for legal, economic, and governmental institutions to provide economic stability and certainty in these nations so that business confidence can flourish.

### Conference Issues Plan Statement

*OW2504123393 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 25 Apr 93*

[From "NHK News" program]

[Text] The West-East conference, attended by ministers in charge of trade and economic affairs from the seven industrial nations, the former Soviet republics and eight East European nations, wound up its two-day session today after issuing a statement featuring a 23-point

package to help former Soviet republics and East European nations on the course toward a market economy.

The statement calls on the former Soviet republics and East European nations to privatize and split monopolistic state-run enterprises to spur market competition and work to create a framework to assist small businesses. The statement stresses the need for governments in the former Soviet republics and East European nations to push for the conversion of military industry to civilian production and urges these nations to create a favorable climate for foreign investment.

The statement also calls on the Group of Seven [G-7] leading industrial powers to lower tariffs on imports from the former Soviet republics and East European nations and to expand trade with them and open their markets to them by relaxing export regulations laid down by the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls or Cocom.

### Main Points of Talks Summarized

OW2504132093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT  
25 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO—Following are the main points of the summary of conclusions issued Sunday at the end of the second West-East Conference of Ministers of Economy, Industry and Trade.

#### (Enterprise Reform)

1. Development of comprehensive restructuring plans for model enterprises in major industrial sectors, based on diagnoses of these enterprises.
2. Continued technical assistance for the development and implementation of antimonopoly policies to ensure effective market competition.
3. Continued technical assistance for privatization.
4. Cooperation for the establishment and operation of a specialized institution for enterprise reform.
5. Technical assistance for the role of policy in job creation, labor market management, and regional development, in addition to the social safety net.
6. Technical assistance for clean-up of existing pollution.
7. Technical assistance for the development of the small and medium-size enterprise sector.
8. Encouragement and assistance of industrialized countries' enterprises to offer training programs to business personnel.

#### (Defense Conversion)

1. Assistance for improved access to information on enterprises to promote foreign investment in defense conversion and different forms of West-East cooperation in production and technology fields.

2. Industrial cooperation for priority defense enterprises identified by reforming countries, including contracting-out, technology transfer and equity participation.
3. Assistance for government policy in defense conversion, including guidelines for government support.

#### (Market Access and Trade Promotion)

1. Cooperation by opening or further liberalization of industrialized countries' domestic markets, including the provision of most favored nation status.
2. Promotion of business cooperation such as contracting-out between industrialized and reforming countries.
3. Technical assistance for planning and administration of trade policies.
4. Cooperation for a close relationship between business associations of industrialized and reforming countries to promote West-East trade.

#### (Promotion of Foreign Investment)

1. Technical assistance for further institutional development to improve conditions for direct foreign investment and the relevant administrative capabilities.
2. Cooperation for a more strengthened business relationship by offering reforming nations investment seminars to which the business communities would be invited to actively participate.
3. Technical assistance for the establishment of an investment promotion institution and evaluation of existing investment promotion schemes and examination of further improvement in appropriate cases.

#### (Industrial Technology)

1. Research cooperation with reforming countries at both government and enterprise levels.
2. Cooperation in technological restructuring of enterprises aiming at defense conversion.
3. Cooperation for the incorporation of the market-oriented research and development function into individual industrial enterprises.

#### (Development of Market Infrastructure)

1. Cooperation for the development of governmental finance institutions such as a development bank and an export (and import) bank.
2. Cooperation for the development of a trade credit insurance scheme.

#### (Follow-up)

1. To continue this consultation process and, together with business representatives, review progress in the identified tasks within one year in Warsaw, Poland.
2. To consider possibilities of expanding the scope of participation, aiming at inviting more nonparticipating countries and stronger representation of business communities.
3. To convene a working-level meeting to prepare for further consultation.

**U.S.-Proposed Import Target Formula Under Fire**  
**OW2404124593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT**  
**24 Apr 93**

[Text] Numazu, Shizuoka Pref., April 24 KYODO—A U.S. proposal to set quantitative import targets for individual industrial sectors came under fire Saturday [24 April] at the closing session of a two-day Asian-Pacific economic conference, conference sources said. The proposal to set targets to correct bilateral trade imbalances was put forward by U.S. President Bill Clinton during his meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa last week in Washington.

The sources said conference participants urged Japan not to accept the proposal for fear that other countries in the region may become targets for the formula.

The session held in Numazu, Shizuoka Prefecture, involved subcabinet-level officials and private researchers from countries in the region, including Japan, Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia and Australia. Discussions at the conference focused on the promotion of regional integration on the basis of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, the standardization of licensing systems and easing of investment regulations, the sources said.

The meeting was hosted by an affiliate of Japan's Foreign Ministry in an effort to collect views of Asian and Pacific nations which will then be reflected at the Tokyo summit of the Group of Seven industrialized nations in July.

**Progress in Growth Quadrangle Project Viewed**  
**BK1104044493 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11**  
**Apr 93 p A9**

[By Kunachada Chaphaiphit]

[Text] Thailand's pet project, to turn the upper Mekong hinterland of Thailand, Burma, Laos and China's Southern Yunnan into a growth quadrangle, is finally making some headway with the survey of two potential overland routes through the area.

Construction of the 450 kilometres or so of roads, at an estimated cost of more than Bt [baht] 1 billion, would open up the area to development. The 56 million people in Thailand would join 37 million people in Yunnan and another million in northern Burma and northern Laos in a major new market.

The two potential routes were surveyed by a Thai team comprising officials from the Foreign Ministry, economic and road engineering experts and local authorities in January and March and a report compiled by the influential National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB).

The first section is a 230 km stretch from Thachilek, opposite Mae Sai District in the northern province of

Chiang Rai, to Keng Tung, in Shan State, Burma, then to the Sino-Burmese border town of Ta Lua; the second runs for 198 kms, starting from Ban Houei Sai in Laos' Bokeo province, opposite Chiang Rai's Chiang Khong District, to Laos' northern province of Luang Namtha and the Sino-Laotian border at Meuang Boten.

Both routes were suggested by Burma and Laos. Laos has also requested a survey of a proposed road from Luang Namtha to Pang Thoung, at Meuang Sing, north of Boten.

The Thai government's enthusiasm for the development underscores a new emphasis in Thailand's foreign policy which pays more attention on what is going on in Burma and China.

Interest has also been spurred by competition between two key parties in the coalition government with competing political platforms to diversify Thai markets and investment in neighbouring states, peppered by a sideshow involving former prime minister Chatchai Chunhawan, who recently toured Indo-chinese countries and China promoting similar ideas.

Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri and Deputy Communications Minister Chawat Phuachuai, both of Phalang Tham, are very keen on the concept of a growth quadrangle, as are PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Sawit Phothiwihok and Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan, of the Democratic Party.

Exchange visits between local authorities and businessmen in the area have also become more frequent in the last year as enthusiasm for the project has grown in all four countries.

Thailand will host the first meeting of the four countries next month to map out sub-regional networks by matching land, air and river route priorities—both for bilateral and multilateral projects in line with an initial feasibility study conducted by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the regional development and financing institution.

The meeting will help to set the agenda for an ADB-sponsored conference on sub-regional economic cooperation between the six Mekong riparian states in May or June.

After a series of consultations which began late last year involving inter-government agencies, businessmen and academics, emerging political will and economic and security prospects seemed to weigh against concerns about the socioeconomic impact which could be triggered by the development.

A preliminary feasibility study by Chulalongkon University economist Somkiat Osotsapha recommended the government should carefully study the quadrangle concept and prepare measures to cope with the impact of the joint development on industrial and economic reform and national security.

The report suggested that the impact in the country's social and economic structure would be more severe than the creation of the Asean Free Trade Area and the European Single Market.

It said the drawbacks of quadrangle operation would be far less than the benefits.

The "negatives" included the probable migration of large numbers of unskilled cheap labour into Thailand; price undercutting of agricultural crops such as rice, garlic, tobacco, rubber and winter crops which grow in Thailand's northern region as well as in Yunnan; the influx of cheap commodities such as machine parts and other steel products from China; illegal immigration; smuggling and environmental degradation fuelled by the depletion of forests.

Foreign tourists could also be siphoned away from northern Thailand to southern Yunnan.

The Somkiat report suggested that cooperation in the generation of hydropower in this sub-region could eventually pit Thailand, which stood to benefit the most, against the lower riparian states as the projects made an impact on the environment and the river systems.

It said dismantling the natural buffer zone provided by the rugged terrain could pose a direct threat to Thailand's defence, requiring greater military spending to boost troops and upgrade military facilities in the north.

The Thai survey of the proposed transport links in many ways parallels the ADB study of the overall effect of sub-regional economic co-operation, and is still in its early stages.

However, it is highly likely the Thai government will go ahead with the northern section development, taking into account the perceived advantages.

Firstly, the road network conforms to the government's policy of developing the Mekong hinterland to enable these less-developed zones to share the economic dynamism taking place in the Asia-Pacific region.

Thailand's geographic proximity to Burma and China in the north and northeast and to Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam to the east and to the south, and its economic strength makes the country a natural fulcrum for sub-regional cooperation.

The proposed transport network also provides Thailand with a bargaining tool in trying to forge an agreement on the new framework of cooperation provided by the Mekong committee, which also comprised Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.

Thailand, which is under pressure to scale down its water development projects across the Mekong river for environmental reasons, has threatened to quit the Mekong committee and concentrate on its projects with Burma and China without regard for the lower Mekong states.

The group instead reached a compromise to negotiate on the use of sustainable water resources and on future cooperation with China and Burma.

The new framework is expected to be in place by the end of this year. It will cover transportation, navigation, irrigation, agriculture, fisheries and livestock and environmental aspects in addition to cooperative use of water resources.

Secondly, Thai security officials say that while world and regional attention has been focused on war-ravaged Cambodia and Vietnam in the past, China's growing military and economic influence in Burma has been largely overlooked.

They say that any future threat from this area could be largely offset by showing a willingness to engage in the co-operative development of their mutual hinterland.

In the past three years ties between Burma and China have become increasingly cordial. Beijing has sold arms to Burma at "friendly" prices in return for access to the Indian Ocean through Burmese ports. China's apparent push to become a two-ocean naval power has alarmed India and is reported to have been a major reason for last week's visit of Prime Minister Narasimha Rao to Bangkok.

The busy South China Sea has also become a sensitive region because of overlapping claims by China, the Philippines, Vietnam and Malaysia to a small cluster of atolls in the Spratly Islands which is believed to sit atop large oil and gas deposits.

Thai security officials say it is strategically in Thailand's interest to provide China with another choice of routes to the sea, be it through the Mekong river's upper section or the western corridor to the Gulf of Thailand.

"It will be dangerous if Burma is China's only option of an outlet," the officials said.

Thirdly, the quadrangle concept is another means of trying to integrate Burma into the mainstream of development, an extension of Thailand's controversial policy of constructive engagement with Rangoon.

The ADB's report, entitled Initial Possibilities on Sub-Regional Economic Co-operation, was prepared in consultation with the six Mekong river states between August and October last year and concluded those countries' most urgent needs were in the transport sector.

The study also identified development projects in areas of energy, telecommunications, the environment, human resources, and trade and investment and listed about 20 projects it said should be given infrastructure priority. The report noted that most requests were for improvements in road, rail, air and water transportation systems, on the very practical premise that "if things can move they will move". The Mekong River was named by many countries and regions, especially landlocked Yunnan, as a method of transportation and navigation.

Even though the sub-regional road projects identified did not include the two routes recently surveyed by Thailand, the second phase of the ADB study to begin in January next year will provide for future projects.

It will be preceded by an ADB-sponsored meeting of the six states and multilateral development and financial agencies in May or June to set directions for the 1993 study.

The second phase study will also identify high priority projects for speedy implementation and analyze tariff and non-tariff trade policies.

According to the first study, several countries named tourism and transportation as the best illustrations of the benefits of sub-regional cooperation.

All countries pointed to the surge in unofficial cross-border trade in recent years, especially between Burma and China and between Burma and Thailand. This black-market economy was estimated to account for 50 per cent or more of total trade, the report said.

However, it said, there was no push at this stage for the formation of a subregional trade bloc. Rather, the objective was to facilitate the natural flow of goods and services without impinging on economic relations with other countries.

It also noted that infrastructure improvements were a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for expanding sub-regional trade and investment.

While tariff and non-tariff issues and regulation should also be addressed by the committee, the private sector should be at the forefront of trade and investment, it said.

The report said demand for transportation services was a key factor in determining project priority, but it was also recognized that present levels of local demand may be a poor test.

The ADB stressed in the report that its role was that of a catalyst for encouraging dialogue among the sub-regional participants and as a source of expertise and funding to the extent possible.

The NESDB's preliminary study favoured development of the two surveyed routes, which once completed would form a full circular road link facilitating trade and traffic, tourism and industrial relocation from Thailand to the other quadrangle countries.

The study anticipated the two projects would be implemented in the next seven years and suggested the socio-economic impact on Thailand could be minimized by more effective control of customs and immigration.

The report suggested that market opportunities would be complementary between Thailand and China because even though they produced similar products their quality differed. It said Laos and Burma would benefit as transit points in the initial stage until they developed an industrial base of their own.

The routes would provide for future exports of timber and minerals such as coal, marble, zinc, lead, iron, copper from Yunnan, Burma and Laos to Thailand.

The study noted that the roads would be of particular benefit to China by providing access to international sea routes from Yunnan via Thailand's eastern seaport of Laem Chabang—a short cut of 1,500 kilometres over the present outlet.

Yunnan's present east-west rail routes to China's eastern seaport of Canton [Guangzhou] stretch more than 3,000 km from Kunming, Yunnan's industrial town. The province also uses the northern Vietnamese port of Haiphong, which is about 800 km from Kunming.

The report said the proposed Tachilek-Keng Tung road through Burma would best serve tourism and would earn Rangoon much needed hard currency.

However, Burma still had to balance the concept of economic interdependence with its neighbours with its fears of outside interference in its domestic affairs and had indicated that it preferred the development to be on bilateral inter-government basis.

Given its existing problem with ethnic minorities, Rangoon was not yet prepared to deal with the large movement of people that would accompany multilateral cooperation.

Route 3, cutting through Louang Namtha, would not directly benefit Laos economically, the report said but would facilitate the introduction of technical assistance and expertise technology and other material needs to northern Laos, an undeveloped region.

The 400 km route traditionally used to transport goods from Thailand to northern Laos involves extensive river transport from Chiang Khong on the Thai side down the Mekong River to Pak Beng port in Laos' Oudomsai province, before continuing overland through Meuang Say and Luang Namtha to the Sino-Laotian border towns of Meuang Boten and Meuang Sing, adjacent to Xishuangbanna of China. The proposed Route 3 would provide a quicker, overland alternative.

The study suggested various road designs, including asphalt roads with a speed limit of 50 kph.

It suggested finance for the development could be financed through a Thai government grant loan to Laos for Route 3, while funding for the section between Tachilek and Keng Tung should be jointly funded and guaranteed by Thailand.

**Japan**

**Kaifu Discusses Summit, Political Reform**

*OW2204005593 Tokyo FNN Television Network in Japanese 2253 GMT 17 Apr 93*

[Studio interview with former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu; from the "News 2001" program hosted by Yuji Kuroiwa and Kaori Matsuyama, with commentator Kenichi Takemura and Keio University Professor Yoshiaki Kobayashi—live]

[Excerpts] [Kuroiwa] We have former Prime Minister Kaifu here with us in the studio. Thank you for being with us today. We would like to ask you questions regarding political reform and other matters. As we have discussed with Mr. Mitsuzuka, the Japanese-U.S. summit meeting just has ended. What were your impressions of the Japanese-U.S. summit?

[Kaifu] I think that the summit demonstrated that Japanese-U.S. relations are very important. Frankly speaking, I firmly felt at the same time that Japan's trade surplus is the number-one reason why the U.S. side feels that they have to do something.

[Kuroiwa] The prime minister took with him to the United States a big present: a 13-trillion-yen economic stimulus plan. However, their reactions were very severe.

[Kaifu] I do not think that was a gift; it instead was a fulfillment of Japan's pledge to the world that it would expand domestic demand. At the same time, the plan will have very good impact on people's living. Japan should implement the plan as its own measure rather than saying that it is a fulfillment of the pledge. I think it is a matter of course to use the plan as a means of persuading the U.S. side, saying that Japan's domestic demand will expand and that imports will increase.

[Short commercial break and news item on killing of Japanese UN volunteer in Cambodia, Mr. Nakata]

[Matsuyama] Loss of human life is always incidental to international contributions. How do you think we should face this issue, Mr. Kaifu?

[Kaifu] It is a matter of course to give the issue thorough consideration. It is different from Mr. Nakata's case, but, as I mentioned at the beginning, 42 precious people were lost during the 24 years of our services dedicated for social development in developing countries. [passage omitted on importance of volunteer activities]

[Kobayashi] I think that the five principles for peace are not sufficient but necessary conditions for dispatching personnel for peacekeeping operations [PKO]. Tragedies similar to Mr. Nakata's case will happen one after another if Japan joins PKO's in all countries where the five principles for peace are met—or Japan will go bankrupt before that. What do you think is a sufficient

condition for sending personnel on PKO's? In other words, what are the conditions for not joining a PKO?

[Kaifu] My principle idea is that we should take part in PKO's as much as possible if the following conditions are satisfied: the five principles for peace are met, particularly the first two principles, a cease-fire agreement exists between parties involved in a conflict and those parties invite us to take part in a PKO in their country; the United Nations, after studying such a request, asks Japan to dispatch personnel for the PKO; and we are capable of providing such cooperation.

[Passage omitted on introductory remarks on the Kaifu administration's attempt to realize political reform]

[Kuroiwa] Mr. Kaifu, you were saying that you had a firm resolve to tackle the political reform. Mr. Miyazawa is saying the same thing now. What is the difference?

[Kaifu] You have to ask Mr. Miyazawa. However, we share the view that the people have no trust in politics now because money is involved in politics and that we have to realize political reform to refresh politics.

[Takemura] I think circumstances are different. For example, even we thought that political reform was not an important issue when you were in power. But now, the majority of the people think political reform is the most important issue. Therefore, we also talk about the political issue every week on this program. I think the circumstances have changed. [passage omitted on importance of promoting political reform]

[Kaifu] The political reform bills would have been approved at the Diet if everybody supported me at that time. The executive council launched a signature-collecting campaign and an opposition movement. Maybe I was lacking persuasive power or perhaps a negative mood was created within the party because I firmly maintained various policies at the time of forming my cabinet. However, the most important thing and the largest goal of the LDP [Liberal Democratic Party] is to realize political reform to regain the people's trust.

[Passage omitted on Kaifu's failure when he was in power to approve bills for regulation of money for political activities]

[Kuroiwa] There lately have been active Diet debates. A movement has been launched to approve political reform bills. Do you think that conditions are ripe for an approval of the bills?

[Kaifu] The only thing I can say for sure is that the opposition parties were against the idea of introducing a single-seat constituency system when we had various debates in 1990. However, they have changed their views, saying the current election system has to be revised. [passage omitted on election reform plans proposed by LDP and opposition camp]

**Funada: Speculators Responsible for Yen's Rise**  
*OW2604010093*

[Editorial report] Tokyo FNN Television Network in Japanese at 2230 GMT on 24 April, during its "News 2001" program, carries a live 23-minute interview with Hajime Funada, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, by FNN newscasters Yuji Kuroiwa and Kaori Matsunaga at the FNN studio in Tokyo.

After lengthy commercial messages and interviews with citizens on the economic policy, Kuroiwa notes the recent steep rise in the yen's value against the U.S. dollar and asks Funada why Japan is still mired in recession despite its trade surplus. Funada responds that "Japan's trade surplus stems from the two-year recession" that has left Japanese consumers less able to afford goods and has forced Japanese manufacturers to look frantically toward foreign markets. Asked by Kuroiwa why the yen recently rose sharply in value, Funada says that speculators and financial manipulators are responsible for it. Discussing how the appreciated yen will affect the Japanese economy, Funada says that the "export industry will be the first to suffer from the appreciated yen." Noting that the "appreciated yen will affect the entire Japanese economy and may delay economic recovery," Funada says that the appreciated yen will spur consumption and have a good effect on the economy if steps are taken to return the financial benefits resulting from the appreciated yen to the general public.

Asked by an unidentified citizen via satellite interview about the latest 13-trillion-yen pump-priming package, Fundada says: The "package will have a great economic effect. I expect that the package will boost the GNP by about 2.5 percent a year."

Kuroiwa claims that President Clinton said at the Japanese-U.S. summit talks that a strong yen would be tolerated, and his statement has since led to a steep rise in the yen's value against the U.S. dollar; he then asks why the Japanese prime minister went to the summit to agree with the President on something that would have a negative impact on the Japanese economy. Funada responds:

"President Clinton apparently made these remarks at the news conference held after the summit talks. However, judging from memos taken by those who were present at the talks, the remarks were made in the past tense. In other words, the President said that a strong yen had been a very effective way to reduce Japan's trade surplus in the past. The remarks were made in the past tense. I do not believe that he ever said that he would tolerate a strong yen in the future. Through his comments, a misunderstanding by the mass media regarding this point seems to have occurred."

When asked by Kuroiwa if Clinton's statement on tolerating a strong yen was misunderstood and incorrect, Funada says: "It is difficult for me to make explicit comments on this point, because I was not present at the

talks. However, when the objective circumstances are taken into account, the President seems to have made those remarks in the past tense. Therefore, the President never stated that it would be desirable to have a strong yen in the future. This is all I can say."

Asked by a unidentified commentator via satellite interview if the government anticipated the strong yen, Funada says that "I felt the strong yen might be a possibility." After lengthy commercial messages, Matsunaga concludes the interview with Funada at 2253 GMT.

**Miyazawa Rejects U.S. Trade Targets Call**

*OW2304132893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1318 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and Foreign Minister Kabun Muto on Friday rejected a U.S. call to set concrete targets to settle the chronic trade imbalance in Japan's favor, Foreign Ministry officials said.

In a meeting with Miyazawa, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown urged Tokyo to take "new approaches and targets," noting that efforts made so far by the two nations have not produced any results to improve the imbalance, the officials said. Japan posted a 43.6 billion dollar surplus in trade with the United States in 1992, according to customs-cleared trade statistics released by the Finance Ministry.

Miyazawa told Brown that the basic approach in solving the trade imbalance should be based on the principles of free market economy, the officials said. At last week's summit meeting in Washington with U.S. President Bill Clinton, Miyazawa proposed strengthening ties with the U.S. "with a cooperative spirit based on the principle of free trade" and expressed opposition to "managed trade."

Miyazawa told Brown that he hopes Japan and the U.S. will hold frank discussions in a new framework of trade talks, to be established within three months. Clinton and Miyazawa agreed on the setting up of the new set of trade talks, as a follow-up to the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks aimed at removing obstacles to trade and investment.

In talks with Brown, Miyazawa said such a framework will be beneficial for both countries because it includes broad cooperation on issues, not only those involving trade and economy but also on technology and the environment.

Touching on Japan's 13.2 trillion yen package of pump-priming measures announced last week, Brown called it "encouraging" and voiced expectations that it would boost Japan's domestic demand and eventually help correct the trade imbalance with the U.S., the officials

said. In separate talks with Muto, Brown called for Japan to do more to open its markets, such as the construction industry, they said.

The yen's appreciation against the U.S. dollar on foreign exchange markets was not discussed in Brown's talks with either Miyazawa or Muto, according to the officials.

### Mori Strikes Deal With U.S. Commerce Secretary

OW2304150293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1454 GMT  
23 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO—Japan and the United States agreed Friday to launch a cooperative program to boost imports of American products into Japan, Trade Ministry officials said. International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshiro Mori and visiting U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ronald Brown agreed to start the trade promotion cooperation program to promote bilateral trade and in particular to increase U.S. exports in the Japanese market, the officials said.

The program consists of five elements—data and information exchange, market research, trade events, cooperation on specific trade expansion initiatives, and trade facilitation services, they said. Under the program, both sides will publish information on U.S. firms seeking Japanese importers, Japanese firms seeking U.S. exporters, and appropriate success stories among other things, they said.

Meeting over dinner, Mori proposed that Brown create such a new scheme to replace and reinforce the effects of previous initiatives, saying that a similar program has worked "successfully" so far, they said. The new program will effectively follow the lines of a similar trade expansion program agreed in March 1990 under the administration of former U.S. President George Bush and extended until March 1993, they said. The new program will continue for a period of three years until March 31, 1996, they said.

During the dinner with Mori, Brown mentioned the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the officials said. They quoted Brown as saying that the situations are tough for the NAFTA, with some American people voicing opposition for fear of losing jobs.

But the Administration of U.S. President Bill Clinton is making its best effort to seal the agreement, Brown said. Brown also expressed hopes that the Uruguay Round talks can be brought to a general conclusion by the end of this year, a bit later than a NAFTA settlement, they said.

### Firms 'Desire' To Join Super-Jumbo Jet Study

OW2304152893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1411 GMT  
23 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO—Japan's three major aircraft makers will take part in a feasibility study of

next-generation super-jumbo jetliners being promoted by U.S. and European manufacturers, industry sources said Friday. The sources told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that Yuzuru Hineno, executive director of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., notified executives of Boeing Co. of the Japanese companies' desire to participate during his visit to the United States that started Wednesday.

The U.S. aircraft maker basically approved the Japanese offer, the sources said. The two other Japanese firms are Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. and Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. The sources said the three Japanese companies plan to entrench themselves in the aircraft business by placing more emphasis on civilian airplane operations instead of defense-related divisions which are not likely to grow in the post-cold war era.

The estimated 1 trillion yen project will aim to develop a jetliner with a capacity 200 to 300 seats larger than the largest existing jet, the Boeing 747, which seats about 400 to 500 passengers.

The first flights using the next-generation jets are expected to be sometime in the early 21st century. The super-jumbo project had been promoted separately by Boeing, McDonnell Douglas Corp. of the United States, and the European consortium Airbus Industrie. But, citing huge development costs and difficulties stemming from the development of several different models, Boeing and the four parent companies of Airbus agreed in January to conduct a joint feasibility study.

The four European companies are Aerospatiale SA of France, Deutsche Aerospace—a unit of Daimler-Benz AG—of Germany, British Aerospace PLC, and Construcciones Aeronauticas SA of Spain.

According to Airbus estimates, some 700 super-jumbos will be in demand by 2010, and a substantial number will be purchased by Japanese airline operators. Against this backdrop, Airbus and Boeing have been inviting the three Japanese companies to join the project from the initial stage, especially to share development expenses and the manufacturing process.

The Japanese side has already asked Boeing to tell the four European partners about its plans, and is expected to reiterate the proposal at a regular meeting of Boeing and Mitsubishi executives scheduled for early next month in Hawaii, the sources said.

The key theme of the feasibility study is to research over one year the future demand for super-jumbos, and to conclude an interim report to be issued in September. The study will probably be led by Boeing, with the Japanese side only covering costs for the time being, they said.

**Okinawa Governor Briefs Emperor on U.S. Dispute**

*OW2404075593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0735 GMT  
24 Apr 93*

[Text] Naha, April 24 KYODO—Okinawan Governor Masahide Ota on Saturday briefed Emperor Akihito of the prefecture's demand that U.S. and Japanese Governments hammer out an accord to have the U.S. military withdraw from the island, prefecture officials said.

In a meeting with the emperor at the prefectoral government's guest room, Ota said the presence of the U.S. base places a restraint on regional development, saying the base accounts for 11 percent of the prefecture's total land, they said. The officials said Ota expressed resolve to pass on "to upcoming generations the lesson learned by the prefecture's citizens about the foolishness of war as the sole Japanese prefecture to suffer ground battle (during World War II)."

The governor also told the emperor, "The prefecture wants to tell the whole world of the preciousness of peace." It was not immediately known how Emperor Akihiko and Empress Michiko responded to the governor's remarks.

The emperor is on his first visit to the island since his ascent to the Chrysanthemum Throne in 1989 following the death of his father, late Emperor Showa. In 1975, then Crown Prince Akihito paid his first visit to the island. The event was marred after a Molotov cocktail was thrown in his direction by a leftist extremist when the crown prince was visiting a war victims' memorial called "Himeyuri-No-To (the Tower of Star Lilies)." The monument is dedicated to young female students who were mobilized as soldiers by the wartime Imperial Army in 1945 to repel a U.S. troops' invasion of the island in the closing days of the war.

The emperor released a statement Friday evening through one of his chamberlains, saying, "I meditated upon the sorrow of many people who lost their family members to the war, while thinking of people who were killed amid the battle (in Okinawa)." The emperor said he felt rekindled compassion for the war victims after visiting various war memorials dedicated to Okinawans.

Police are mobilizing a total of 4,700 policemen, including reinforcements from Japan's main island, to increase security to defend the emperor and empress against possible attacks by radicals. Leftist extremists groups had earlier vowed to disrupt the emperor's visit to the island. The imperial couple are being driven in a car with bullet-proof window shields to ensure their safety, police said.

**Extremists Suspected of Fires at Kyoto Temples**

*OW2504025293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0242 GMT  
25 Apr 93*

[Text] Kyoto, April 25 KYODO—Fires broke out at four temples in Kyoto early Sunday and extremists are suspected of making the predawn attacks in an apparent protest at the emperor's visit to Okinawa, police said.

Minor fires blazed at the Shorenin Buddhist temple, the Ninnaji temple, the Sanzenin temple and the Tanaka Shinto shrine almost simultaneously around 3:30 a.m. The fires damaged part of the main hall of the Ninnaji temple, a national treasure, and burned down parts of the other three, police said.

The master of the Shorenin temple is a younger brother of Empress Dowager Nagako, the widow of Emperor Showa, and the other three also have connections with the imperial family. Police said that they found part of time devices at the burned parts of the Ninnaji and Sanzenin temples.

Late Saturday, someone broke windows of the Kyoto branch of the Kasumi-kai hall. The Kasumi-kai is a friendship association of members of the imperial family and former nobility, in Kamigyo ward.

There was also a minor explosion near a police box in Kyoto's Ukyo ward late Saturday. Parts of bomb devices were also discovered at the two sites.

Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko are visiting Okinawa prefecture to attend a tree-planting ceremony Sunday. It is the first visit by a reigning Japanese emperor to the southernmost prefecture, the only part of the country to have experienced ground battles with the United States during World War II.

Later in the day, the ultraleftist group Kakurokyo [Revolutionary Workers Association] sent a statement to KYODO News Service claiming responsibility for a fire Friday [23 April] in a train at Haneda station of Keihin Electric Express Railway. The statement said the fire was part of a revolutionary fighting against the emperor's first-ever visit to Okinawa.

The fire, which broke out soon after passengers had alighted, was quickly extinguished and no one was injured.

**Emperor, Empress Return to Tokyo From Okinawa**

*OW2604100993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0955 GMT  
26 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko returned to Tokyo Monday after wrapping up their four-day visit to Okinawa where they attended an annual tree-planting ceremony. Upon returning, the imperial couple said through their chamberlains that they have deep respect for the people in

Okinawa for their efforts in rebuilding the prefecture, according to Imperial Household Agency sources.

Earlier in the day, Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko visited the historic Shuri Castle, which was once the home of the Okinawan archipelago's rulers. The castle, located east of Naha on the highest point of the Shuri hills overlooking the ocean, was the seat of the region's rulers for about 450 years until the Sho dynasty in Ryukyu (Okinawa) was removed in 1879.

Most of the castle was razed in the closing days of World War II, when Okinawa bore the brunt of a direct allied offensive against Japan. Restoration work began in 1986, and the central part of the castle was completed and opened to the public in November 1992.

Emperor Akihito was the first reigning monarch to visit Okinawa. He visited the prefecture five times when he was crown prince.

During the Okinawa trip, the emperor paid his respects to some 200,000 war victims, including civilians, and offered condolences to about 150 representatives of relatives of the war dead.

Okinawa, the nation's southernmost prefecture, is the only part of Japan that experienced ground battle during World War II.

Many of those who died were ordered to fight and later were pressured to commit suicide. They fought in the name of the late Emperor Hirohito, the father of Emperor Akihito. Emperor Hirohito is posthumously called Emperor Showa.

#### **Nuclear Experts Leave for Russia 24 April**

*OW2404043993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT  
24 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO—Japan sent three nuclear technology experts to Russia on Saturday to investigate the cause of the April 6 explosion of a Siberian nuclear fuel reprocessing plant, government officials said. Science and Technology Agency officials said the experts will seek permission from the Moscow-based Russian Atomic Energy Ministry to visit the plant in Tomsk-7, one of the Russian cities still off-limits to foreigners, to carry out the probe.

The experts will initially hold talks with officials of the Russian ministry to obtain information on the blast, which the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) said spewed at least 23 grams of toxic plutonium into the atmosphere. An IAEA investigative team that visited the plant reportedly said the explosion took place as Russian technicians neglected to sufficiently churn an acid plutonium solution in a tank which later exploded.

The Japanese agency said it seeks to gain knowledge from the blast to prevent a similar mishap at Japanese nuclear fuel reprocessing plants.

The Japanese mission is comprised of an official each from the quasi-governmental Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp., the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, and Japan Nuclear Fuel Service Company.

#### **Kono Voices Support for Proposed Air Strikes**

*OW2604095293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0933 GMT  
26 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—Japan voiced support Monday for the proposed use of air strikes in former Yugoslavia, a move under consideration by the United States and some European powers. Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono said that humanitarian concerns would justify the use of air strikes in an effort to stop the killing in former Yugoslavia.

The U.S., France and Britain are expected to discuss this week whether to use military force in Bosnia.

Kono also backed tightening of United Nations economic sanctions in the wake of the rejection Monday by the Bosnian Serb Parliament of a U.N.-brokered peace plan.

#### **Tokyo To Restrict Trade With Bosnia, Croatia**

*OW2604152193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1501 GMT  
26 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—The Japanese Government announced Monday that it will restrict trade with Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia from May 1, in line with a decision for stricter economic sanctions by the United Nations. The government said it will issue on Tuesday revised rules for foreign exchange and trade regarding the two countries.

Under the new rules, companies doing export and import business with the two countries will require a license from the ministry of international trade and industry. Agents for trade with the two nations will be required to obtain a similar license, it said. In addition, trade with the area of Croatia under protection of the United Nations and with the Serbian-controlled areas in Bosnia will be banned, except for special cases, it said.

The new rules will only be eased for shipments of medical goods and food ordered by international organizations as humanitarian assistance, the government said.

#### **German Economic Minister Seeks 'Fair' Trade**

*LD2604093793 Hamburg DPA in German 0808 GMT  
26 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo (DPA)—German Economic Affairs Minister Guenter Rexrodt has called on the government in Tokyo to guarantee German companies a fair opportunity in Japan. Rexrodt said today, following talks with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and leading cabinet

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members, that he had made it clear that good will alone is not enough to reduce Japan's record balance of trade surplus.

Rexrodt said German firms are complaining i.a. about a lack of cooperation from Japanese authorities, import restrictions for foodstuffs and medication, as well as problems with the acquisition of companies and real estate. However, he added that Germany has no intention of following the American example of introducing measures aimed at forcing Japan to purchase more imported goods. "I have the impression that our problems are being taken seriously," he said. Yoshiro Mori, minister of international trade and industry, had offered him speedy personal contacts to defuse conflicts if necessary.

On the other hand, the future of the German-Japanese High Technology Committee, proposed by German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, remains unclear. Rexrodt said Japan is against setting up a new body between the two states and wishes to deal with hi-tech issues in already existing committees. Kohl, during a visit to Japan in early March, had proposed that the two countries join forces in the area of leading-edge technology.

Rexrodt, whose four-day visit was rounded off by talks with Foreign Minister Kabun Moto and Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi, reaffirmed Bonn's wish for Japanese investment in eastern Germany. He confirmed that a delegation of the Keidanren Federation of Industrial Organizations would travel to the former GDR this summer to gain an impression of the economic situation there.

**ROK Activists Block Comfort Women Interviews**

*OW2304144993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1429 GMT  
23 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO—Japan faces opposition from South Korean activists over its plans to interview former Korean "comfort women" forced to serve in Japanese military brothels during World War II, officials said Friday. The activists are wary of a possible cover-up, the officials said.

"We've applied for interviews (with former comfort women), but the groups there (in South Korea) are against the idea," one senior Japanese Government official said. The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the South Korean advocates believe Japan should first conduct a more thorough search of documents, and fear Japan will abandon further investigations without fully unearthing details of the forced prostitution.

In a statement issued last month, a Seoul-based group devoted to dealing with the problem said Japan should expose who was responsible for ordering the recruitment of women and girls, and admit to other details such as the abandonment of many such women in foreign lands at the end of the war.

"By only touching on part of the forced labor issue, Japan is seeking to distort its responsibility," the group representing wartime forced laborers said in the statement. It said it would cooperate if Japan demonstrates its willingness to conduct a more complete investigation.

Japan did not acknowledge any government involvement in World War II front-line brothels until several former South Korean comfort women filed a damages suit with a Tokyo court in December 1991. Up to 200,000 women, most of them from the Korean peninsula, were forced to prostitute themselves at military brothels during the war, historians say.

**Three Chinese Without Passports Arrested**

*OW2504045693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0421 GMT  
25 Apr 93*

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido, April 25 KYODO—Three Chinese men were arrested at Kushiro port Saturday on charges of not carrying passports, police said Sunday. The three were quoted as telling police they sneaked onto a Chinese freighter at Dalian, eastern China, on April 17 and arrived at Kushiro on Friday night.

One of the three was identified as Chen Jian Ping [name as received] but police withheld the names of the other two, who say they are minors aged 16 and 17.

They were arrested around 3 P.M. Saturday when about to board a passenger ship bound for Tokyo. Crew members reported to police because the three did not have enough money to pay the charge and did not speak Japanese.

**Chinese Hijacker Asks Lawyers To Drop Suit**

*OW2604152693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1257 GMT  
26 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—Lawyers here for a jailed hijacker in China believe he was forced to sign a statement asking them to drop a suit they are pursuing on his behalf against the Japanese Government, a lawyer said Monday. The lawyers received a statement signed by the hijacker, Zhang Zhenhai, and two Chinese officials, asking them to drop the suit seeking 5 million yen in damages from the government for extraditing him to China in 1990.

Kazuo Ito, who heads the 10-member group of lawyers, told a news conference at the Justice Ministry that he suspects Zhang, 39, was forced to sign the statement in a Beijing jail where he is serving an eight-year prison term for the hijacking. Zhang hijacked a Chinese passenger plane to Japan in December 1989, and said he did it to escape official reprisals for his part in the 1989 pro-democracy movement. He filed the suit after the Japanese Government rejected his request for refugee status in April 1991.

After his extradition, Zhang's defense team filed another suit urging the Japanese Government to request China to

send back Zhang to Japan to testify before a court on the damages suit. Ito said the Chinese Foreign Ministry claimed the Chinese-language statement was handwritten and signed by Zhang himself.

"The statement apparently did not stem from Mr. Zhang's free will, because we confirmed his will to continue the court battle during our interview with Mr. Zhang in detention before he was extradited," Ito said.

The statement was sent at the end of March by the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the lawyers via the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the Tokyo district court, where the lawsuit is still pending. The statement also carries the signature of Lian Zhicheng, a Chinese Justice Ministry official, and a first secretary of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Consular Affairs Department.

"We perceive the likelihood that Mr. Zhang is being kept in a dangerous situation," Ito said. The statement says Zhang has changed his earlier decision to give the lawyers a mandate to continue the court battle for him, Ito said.

Accompanied by his wife and son, Zhang hijacked a New York-bound Air China plane with 223 persons aboard on December 16, 1989. After the plane landed at Fukuoka Airport in southern Japan, Zhang was pushed out of the aircraft by a flight attendant and fell on the runway several meters below, sustaining a fractured pelvis.

Zhang was handed over to the Chinese authorities while three lawsuits to stop his deportation were pending in the Tokyo district court and the Tokyo high court. On July 18, 1990, a Beijing court jailed Zhang for eight years.

### **Yamahana Discusses SDF's Constitutionality**

*OW2604095993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0938 GMT  
26 Apr 93*

[Text] Fukuoka, April 26 KYODO—Japan's largest opposition party leader Sadao Yamahana said Monday he is willing to recognize the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) as constitutional if they are reorganized along defensive, not offensive lines.

Yamahana, chairman of the Social Democratic Party [of Japan] (SDP) [SDPJ], held a news conference to give his views on the war-renouncing Constitution and Japan's military. In what he called "the creative views of the Constitution," Yamahana said the 240,000-member SDF will be credited as constitutional if the forces are reorganized to the extent that their capabilities will lack offensive power and strike a purely defensive posture. He did not elaborate on what he considers offensive or defensive military power.

"(We) must not change (the war-renouncing) clause," Yamahana said in referring to Article 9 of the Constitution.

Article 9 of the Constitution in part reads: "The Japanese people renounce war...And the threat or use of force

as means of settling international disputes." To attain that goal, "land, sea and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained."

Yamahana said he ruled out any constitutional changes if Japan aims at becoming a military power and restricting human rights and democracy.

But he said he does not deny the possibility of revising the Constitution in the future, if events require Japan to do so.

Yamahana said he will take part in constitutional debates, which he said will be linked to what significance Article 9 has in future and the future destiny of Japan.

The SDP had denied the existence of the SDF and made the military forces unconstitutional until the mid-1980's. But the party has recognized the existence of the SDF despite making the forces unconstitutional since then.

At present, the right wing of the party has called for endorsing the constitutionality of the SDF as a first step in paving the way for taking power from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). But the center and left wings of the party have resisted the move as going against the Constitution. Yamahana is a member of the left wing of the party.

### **Ozawa Supports 'Principles of Free Competition'**

*OW2404005393*

[Editorial Report] Naha OTV Television Network in Japanese at 2230 GMT on 10 April carries a 60-minute segment of the weekly Tokyo FNN Television Network in Japanese 90-minute "News 2001" program. Special guest of the regularly scheduled program is Ichiro Ozawa, former secretary-general of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP]. Moderators Yuji Kuroiwa and Kaori Matsuyama, and regular guests—freelance commentator Kenichi Takemura and Keio University Professor Yoshiaki Kobayashi—interview Ozawa on the future direction of political reform.

When asked if moves toward party regrouping were accelerated after former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata refused nomination for the post of foreign minister, Ozawa says: "Well, I think that apart from the regrouping issue, he demonstrated our resolve to carry out political reform."

In response to Kobayashi's question about the direction of political reform, Ozawa states: "Japan has been developing under the centralized authority of the government, or in other words, under strong control of the central government. The government has control over every single activity in the nation, and the nation has become an industrialized country under this governmental protection."

"However, Japan in the future should create a society which attaches importance to the creativity of individuals. To achieve that goal, we must implement freedom,

or the principles of free competition, in broader fields. In other words, we must scrap governmental restrictions as much as possible.

"The principle of freedom does not mean that anybody can say anything. When a person is allowed to take his own actions, that person is supposed to be responsible for what he does. In principle, liberal people in a democratic society should take responsibility for their own actions. If people can say anything they want but bear no responsibility, it is not democracy at all."

"I believe that the government should allow more individual freedom in all fields, and that Japanese society should be revitalized through relaxation of governmental controls. Japan should voice its own opinions in the international community—we do not have to do everything as the United States wishes. But we must be more responsible for what we say in the international community. I believe that we must construct such a society, or country."

When Kuroiwa asks Ozawa if he is seeking the establishment of a two-party political system through electoral reform, Ozawa says: "Yes, in simple terms it can be called a two-party system." Asked how politicians should be divided into two groups, Ozawa says: "Basically, I think that the parties should be organized by members who have common concepts of basic policies in such fields as national security and education. Majority-oriented grouping would only produce a rabble. A party must have clear concepts of security and diplomatic policy. Ultimately, the parties can be divided into a democracy-oriented party and a liberalism-oriented party."

When Kuroiwa asks what is the distinction between democratic and liberal parties, commentator Takemura interrupts: "When there is a democracy-oriented party and a liberalism-oriented party, the liberal party would urge the government to relax its control. On the other hand, the democratic party would attach more importance to equal distribution of wealth, and democrats would prefer government supervision. They tend to think that disparity in wealth would be broadened like that in the American society when economic activities are completely liberalized." Ozawa adds: "That is true. However, democracy and liberalism are both fundamental principles of Japanese society, and neither of the two parties should reject the counterpart's principle."

Ozawa goes on to state: "I think that the government no longer needs to control everything. The government is supposed to liberalize various regulations regarding individuals in order to catch up with worldwide trends. My position is that Japan should make the most of individuals' ability by relaxing governmental control, or by strengthening the authority of local governments. Local autonomy is another key word."

Touching on electoral reform, Ozawa says: "Electoral reform is not the goal of political reform. I have never said so. Electoral reform is one of the measures for

carrying out political reform—formation of a new party is also one of the possible measures, just like debates on the political fund control bill." He says that the enactment of the four political reform bills "depends on the leadership of Prime Minister and LDP President Miyazawa. I believe that the bills will pass the Diet if the prime minister is really serious about this matter. He will have absolutely no excuse if he fails to enact the bills. Under the current circumstance, the bills can be enacted whenever the prime minister gives the go-ahead. The bills will certainly be enacted if he really has indomitable resolve. If the bills are scrapped, that would mean that he does not really have such indomitable resolve. If he fails in carrying out political reform, we will have to start very serious discussions."

### Parties Disagree on Political Funding

OW2404102993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT  
24 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO—Japan's ruling and opposition parties are still far apart over how to reform the country's politics, particularly on ways of changing the electoral system and controlling political fund-raising, political analysts say. One of the thorniest issues is how to stop secret donations from corporations and organizations to legislators, a practice widely seen as one of the root causes of corruption in Japanese politics.

The issue attracted renewed attention when Shin Kanemaru, formerly the chief power broker in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), was arrested and indicted in March on charges of evading taxes on undeclared income. It emerged that Kanemaru had received huge sums from companies, mostly in the construction sector.

Kanemaru, 78, resigned in disgrace from politics last October after being convicted of taking illegal political contributions from the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin parcel delivery firm.

The two largest opposition parties, the Social Democratic Party [of Japan] (SDP) [SDPJ] and Komeito, have forged a joint political reform plan calling for the outlawing of donations to politicians from corporations and organizations. "A total ban on donations from corporations and organizations will enable (legislators) to show their innocence," former SDP chairwoman Takako Doi said.

The LDP, however, takes the stand that the practice of corporations and organizations giving under-the-table donations to politicians has its roots in Japan's current multiseat constituency system for House of Representatives elections. "Normal donations have not ever been the cause of trouble. Problems are attributable to the multiseat electoral district system," said Yuji Tsushima, an LDP member of the House of Representatives.

Under the current electoral system, major political parties, particularly the LDP, field a number of candidates

in the same constituency. This is said to intensify competition among LDP-backed candidates, encouraging them to spend large amounts of money on electioneering.

The LDP proposes that corporations, organizations and individuals be banned from directly donating to individual politicians, but allowed to donate to political parties and to a maximum of two fund-raising organizations run by any single politician or candidate.

#### LDP Members Reveal Plan To Form New Party

OW2204133593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT  
22 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 22 KYODO—Some members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) have told the opposition Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) they intend to form a new party before the next general election, DSP Chairman Keigo Ouchi said Thursday.

Ouchi, speaking in a question-and-answer session at a party convention, said the LDP members told of their "irreversible" determination to create a splinter party before the House of Representatives election, which should be called by next February. Ouchi has said he expects a rebellious faction within the LDP nominally headed by former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata and run by former LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa to bolt the ruling party.

The DSP chairman has expressed a strong desire to collaborate with the Hata-Ozawa faction, reformists in the No. 1 opposition Social Democratic Party [of Japan] (SDP) [SDPJ] and the fledgling Japan New Party (JNP) for political realignment.

The LDP dissident group has hinted it will leave the long-dominant conservative party if political reform efforts fail to bear fruit during the current regular parliamentary session that runs until June 20.

Ouchi said the DSP will start talking specifically about possible political cooperation with the 11-month-old JNP sometime in May, an indication his party will study the possibility of joining a JNP-planned panel to prepare for a future transfer of power. He also said some SDP members told the DSP of their readiness to be in on a plan by the DSP and other political forces to form a new party.

Earlier, in an address at the outset of the two-day convention, Ouchi called for setting up a new political group that would include members from the LDP and main opposition parties.

Noting this should be a year of political change, Ouchi said it is necessary for his party and other opposition parties to halt the one-party rule of the LDP that has lasted for nearly four decades.

Touching on a set of political reform proposals recently unveiled by a private council, Ouchi spoke of the need to

give due consideration to them as "a third option" with which the ruling and opposition parties can meet each other halfway.

Last Saturday, the committee for promotion of political reform announced the proposals that would establish both single-seat and proportional representation systems for general elections. The proposals by the council, composed of industry, labor and media leaders, have the potential of bridging the gulf between the LDP-proposed reform bills and a plan jointly submitted by the SDP and No. 2 opposition party Komeito.

#### LDP's Mitsuzuka Views Pump-Priming Package

OW2304051993 Tokyo FNN Television Network in  
Japanese 2230 GMT 17 Apr 93

[Interview with Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party Policy Research Council, via live relay from the Tokyo Train Station, by Yuji Kuroiwa and Kaori Matsuyama, and with regular panellists Kenichi Takemura and Keio University Professor Yoshiaki Kobayashi from the "News 2001" program—live]

[Excerpts] [Kuroiwa] We are all quite interested in what will happen to the so-called largest pump-priming package in history, the 13.2 trillion yen economic stimulation package. But before you address that, Mr. Mitsuzuka, what do you think about the present economic conditions?

[Mitsuzuka] People often talk about the yen's appreciation and the trade surplus. There is no doubt that these two factors form the greatest obstacle to economic recovery. The 24-month-long recession is also discussed a lot. As Mr. Takemura just mentioned, I went to 10 places in Japan, including Tokyo and Hokkaido, to observe the actual economic situation. Small business owners, workers, and housewives are all concerned about what will happen to the Japanese economy if things continue like this. They also feel very insecure about their own livelihoods under the present circumstances. There have also been layoffs, and although abrupt layoffs are not customary in Japan, there have been cases where monthly salaries have been reduced to two-thirds or one-half their original. Thus, a very gloomy atmosphere permeates the country.

[Kuroiwa] Recently, the average stock price has recovered to more than 20,000 yen, and the production of automobiles has also increased. What do you think of this? Does it mean that the economy is gradually picking up, or that the recession has bottomed out?

[Mitsuzuka] Both the Economic Planning Agency [EPA] and Bank of Japan's [BOJ] Mr. Mieno have said that a ray of hope is beginning to be seen, but this really means a faint ray of hope. The entire economy has not reached such a phase. I think if we do not take appropriate measures at this point, the economy may decelerate and plunge into a depression. I am not the only one who

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holds such an opinion—the problem is that people all over the country, from Kyushu to Hokkaido, actually feel this way.

[Kuroiwa] Some people are concerned that by implementing a large-scale economic package at a time when a faint ray of hope is already visible may rekindle the bubble economy. What do you think?

[Mitsuzuka] I have had meetings with the economic ministries and agencies, including the EPA, the National Land Agency, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. I am certain that such concerns are groundless, because after we have committed such a large error, if a major country like ours, which has a government regarded as first class, and the BOJ, city banks, and the various financial institutions repeat the same foolish mistake, Japan, as a country, will collapse. Therefore, in the present case, price stabilization and other economic measures will be adopted one step in advance. The bubble economy will not recur. We will not allow it to happen. Everybody is unanimous on this issue. I have paid special attention to this issue in implementing the present major economic package.

[Kuroiwa] Regarding how the economic package was decided, it seems that since the Japan-U.S. summit talks were coming up, Japan had to put up a major showpiece. I think such political considerations played an important role.

[Mitsuzuka] I do not deny that this had something to do with the decision. A Japan-U.S. summit was being held, and the prime minister was going to talk with Mr. Clinton for the first time. We had to do things properly; however, the fundamental factor in politics is the stability of people's livelihoods, and the future of the economy. That was the most important purpose.

Japan is not a military power, and it does not intend to become one; therefore, the only way for Japan to occupy a prestigious position is to lead the world economically, to resolve world issues with its economic prowess, and to contribute to the economic growth of developing countries. This is the essence of the problem. These objectives are important for the country and for our people. Therefore, we cannot allow any economic deceleration, stagnation, or bad timing. I am sure the problem lies here.

[Takemura] Mr. Mitsuzuka, as you have said, the present recession is not simply an inventory recession, but an assets recession, caused mainly by a decline in stock and land prices. I am sure people are much more aware of this now compared to last year. For this reason, and because of the Japan-U.S. talks, a dramatic amount of money is going to be spent. But still, people do not think that this will cause a great surge in economic conditions because industries that have traditionally led the Japanese economy, such as automobiles and electric machinery, will be facing progressive yen appreciation and consequently, less profits from exports. Therefore, people feel unsure. Another factor is that even at a time

when such an unprecedented sum of money is going to be spent, spending is not being focused on areas where money has never been allocated. For instance, even though there is already an excess number of fishing ports, money is again being appropriated for fishing ports, because that is the way it has been done in the past. That is the problem with Japan. I think it is unfair to say this to you here, but the problem really is with the method of spreading out money evenly...

[Mitsuzuka, interrupting] Mr. Takemura, there has indeed been strong criticism from people, and you are always talking about it. It is useless to implement the usual methods of investing in public projects. We have to support the political goal being upheld by Mr. Miyazawa—a "life-style superpower [seikatsu taikoku]." What do we mean by "life-style superpower?" One factor is enabling people to move from rabbit hutches into ordinary houses. To accomplish this, land prices must be stabilized. Japan also has to become the number one power in the world in terms of technology. Therefore, this technology should be used to revert benefits back to the people. "Life-style superpower" also refers to the ultimate communications network, an optical fiber network with connections between homes, between the home and the workplace, with schools, or with research institutes—all places will be connected in one network.

Furthermore, when you visit foreign countries, you will notice that there are no electric posts or cables. These are absent even in second-tier developed countries [chushinkoku]. Japan, except for certain parts of Tokyo, is full of electric posts and cables hanging like spider webs. This is not only a question of aesthetics—they also seriously obstruct the effective use of land. Therefore, electric posts will be moved underground, and in preparation for a high-technology life-style and the age of information and communications in the future, a common pipeline will be built underground—electric cables, telephone lines, gas pipes, and water pipes will have to be installed in one place underground.

[Kuroiwa] You are talking about the so-called new social infrastructure.

[Mitsuzuka] That is right. That is the main point. Furthermore, there have been complaints among foreign students coming to Japan that because of the housing problem, they are barely able to pay rent, even if they take part-time jobs. It is said that foreign students coming to Japan go home with anti-Japanese feelings. To deal with this, we plan to build blocks of dormitories for foreign students.

The national government's and universities' research institutes form the foundation for the fine products produced by Japan's high technology. The economic package calls for building three new national and university research institutes, and they are going to be built in a systematic way. When research institute buildings are

built, even supercomputers and advanced medical equipment can be financed through government construction bonds.

[Kuroiwa] What you are saying is that the idea behind the present economic measures is that money will be spent to actually improve the people's living conditions as a whole.

[Mitsuzuka] That is right.

[Kobayashi] The fact is, 10 trillion yen out of the 13 trillion yen in the package is devoted to public projects. From the point of view of the common people, how do they benefit from this? There is criticism that this may enrich only a handful of construction businesses and politicians. Personally, I hope that the money will go toward housing. Housing does not only benefit the common people, but also the approximately 50 industries related to housing. It will be a double-edged measure with effective and widespread economic repercussions.

[Mitsuzuka] I agree. While public projects account for more than 10 trillion yen, 3 trillion yen will be used by local governments to renovate worn-out public housing. Measures to install personal computers in elementary and middle schools are also included in the package. Two trillion yen is allocated for new social infrastructure projects; as I have just mentioned, various projects to revert benefits back to the people and to lay the groundwork for the 21st century, plus international exchanges, make up a total of about 5.5 trillion yen to be spent in this area.

Since the economic package was not drawn up following the old pattern, but followed a new viewpoint, and domestic demand is expected to grow from this, people will actually be able to feel the benefits, and regarding the housing issue you have just mentioned, we are shifting from a policy of enabling people to own homes to one of providing high-quality housing for rent, with square footage from 120 to 150 square meters. Financial measures will be taken to assist in the construction of such housing units. We have issued concrete instructions to this effect.

[Kuroiwa] Some say that the communications-related new social infrastructure will give rise to new vested interests and a new group of "zoku giin" [Diet members influential in specific policy areas]. What do you think?

[Mitsuzuka] Those are criticisms of cynics. Times have changed. A while ago you were talking about the bubble economy. After Mr. Kanemaru's affair was uncovered, people were saying that that is how things operate. We have learned a lesson from these incidents and made this the basis for a new policy direction. Thus, we have taken up the issues of election reform, political fund control, Diet reform, and political reform. I hope you will have no cause for such concerns with these issues.

[Takemura] Surprisingly, one topic that has not been discussed in relation to the present economic package is: While Japan is such an advanced country, in terms of, for instance, cellular phones, Hong Kong is way ahead. Although Southeast Asia is poorer than Japan, owners of cellular phones are not that uncommon there. The reason is that the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications [MPT] imposes strict regulations. Cellular phones are very convenient to use, but they are not commonly used in Japan because they are expensive. Why are they expensive? Because the MPT imposes various restrictions on them. When it comes to personal computers, while 60 percent of Americans own computers, only a little more than 10 percent of Japanese own one. In this respect, if you are serious about preparing the people for the new era of information, then your government will be able to save a lot of tax money by reducing the powers of the MPT in this area. With that, the people's livelihood will be enriched. Such things have not been included in the present package; only [word indistinct] has been included.

[Mitsuzuka] No, that is not true. Such things are also included. It is regrettable that the mass media do not report on these. During the meeting of the ministers concerned with economic affairs on 13 April, where the party's four top executives also participated, I gave an explanation. In the end, Mr. Miyazawa also made up his mind. The starting point of the party's demands was the abolition of licenses and permits, which is included in the administrative reforms. There are more than 10,900 of them right now. Five years ago, there were a little over 10,000. We will reduce this to less than 10,000. Particularly those closely related to the people's livelihood, even if there should be resistance from the MPT or any other ministry, should be reduced in number through joint efforts with the cabinet. Moving from a big government to a small government is the political goal for the 21st Century. We have now started our efforts. [passage omitted on income tax cuts]

[Kuroiwa] If you will excuse me—I know you are very busy—let me ask just one last question. Concerning political reform, a new compromise proposal on election system reform, called the "renyo" system [proposed by the private Committee for Promotion of Political Reform, under which 300 lower house members will be elected through single-seat districts and another 200 through proportional representation heavily biased in favor of smaller parties] trying to bridge the gap between the LDP proposal and the Social Democratic Party of Japan-Komeito proposal has been presented. Mr. Mitsuzuka, how do you view this proposal?

[Mitsuzuka] I respect the efforts put in by the Committee for Promotion of Political Reform to come up with the proposal. However, the timing is premature. Nevertheless, we intend to study the substance of the proposal closely. Since this is a valuable proposal coming from the people's side, we will attach due importance to it, and we must use it as data in future deliberations. The proliferation of various proposals from people from all walks of

life will indeed be a crucial factor in guaranteeing the success of political reform before the end of the Diet session. In this sense, we highly respect the committee's efforts and courage in trying to effect a breakthrough.

[Matsuyama] Mr. Mitsuzuka, do you consider the proposal a possible compromise solution?

[Mitsuzuka] Right now, there is a sharp confrontation. The proposal comes right in the middle. I think the Special Committee on Political Reform will have to take this and other things into consideration in its deliberations.

[Kuroiwa] If this is discussed, what will be your position?

[Mitsuzuka] That will be something to think about to avoid an all-or-nothing situation.

[Kobayashi] The Hata faction and Komeito immediately spoke highly of the proposal. Compared to the simple single-seat constituencies system, what do you think, Mr. Mitsuzuka?

[Mitsuzuka] I think understanding about the British-style simple single-seat constituency system is about 50 percent at this point. People must understand that this is a valuable system embodying real possibilities for a change of regime. While some say this system produces dead votes, the losing party in an election can compete in the next general election, and the ruling party asked to dissolve the parliament will be out of the political scene. I still believe that the small constituency system is ideal, although we still have to work on the finishing touches with this system as a basis.

[Kuroiwa] I see. Thank you very much.

### North Korea

#### U.S. Officials' Remarks to Senate on Pyongyang Criticized

##### Cristopher Remark 'Outspoken Challenge'

*SK2404042893 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0419 GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 24 (KCNA)—U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher, speaking at a hearing of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations committee on April 20, reportedly blared that the U.S. Government would pressure North Korea to accept a nuclear inspection without fail and that the United States would take a "tough measure" in case North Korea should show no sign of "dramatic change in its stance".

This is an outspoken challenge designed to impair the dignity and sovereignty of the DPRK and a crafty anti-DPRK move to disarm it by forcing a criminal "special inspection" and thus to stifle the anthropocentric Korean-style socialist system at any cost.

The U.S. attempt to force a "special inspection" on the DPRK with outcries over its fictitious "nuclear problem" is motivated by a sinister intention to justify its espionage acts after having military bases of the DPRK opened to the public.

It is virtually the United States, not the DPRK, that should be brought under pressure and sanctions.

The nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula originated when the United States deployed more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea and has turned it into the biggest nuclear powder magazine in the far east.

Nevertheless, the United States is threatening a "tough measure" against the DPRK, branding it as a "nuclear offender". This is, indeed, a shameless, brigandish act reminding one of a thief crying "stop thief!"

The United States must act with discretion, clearly mindful that no amount of its "nuclear pressure" can ever frighten the Korean people who are united in one mind behind the party and the leader.

Should the United States turn to any "tough measure" against the DPRK despite the latter's repeated warnings, the DPRK would take a decisive self-defensive counter-measure.

##### Cristopher Remarks 'Absurd'

*SK2304145593 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil:  
"Act Of Threatening Our Sovereignty"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists' commotion on nuclear pressures on our Republic is becoming more apparent with each passing day. U.S. high-ranking circles' sophisms that are meant to pressure us and the calling for collective sanctions in connection with the so-called nonexistent nuclear issue have been reported in succession. Amid this, U.S. Secretary of State Christopher again has made absurd remarks which find fault with us.

According to reports, he raved at a hearing of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 20 April that the U.S. Government would pressure North Korea to have it receive nuclear inspection without fail and that if we fail to show a dramatic change in our attitude, the United States would take strong measures. This is an undisguised challenge which disgraces our Republic's dignity and sovereignty. This is also an anti-Republic maneuver to obliterate [malsal] the system of the popular masses-centered socialism of our style at all costs by forcing a criminal special inspection upon us and disarming us.

For U.S. belligerent circles to try to force a special inspection on us in connection with our nonexistent nuclear issue is something that is unprecedented in the history of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). This is nothing but an insidious plot designed to open our military bases and legalize their espionage activity.

We rejected the special inspection and declared our withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]. This is a self-defensive measure taken to defend our nation's sovereignty and country's supreme interest. As has already been known, our Republic has not only sincerely discharged relevant duties since we signed the safeguards agreement but has also provided all conveniences and cooperated with them so that the IAEA Secretariat and inspection team members can fully fulfill their duties. The IAEA inspection team members repeatedly appreciated our sincere cooperation.

Manipulated by the U.S. imperialists, some circles of the IAEA Secretariat found fault with our noncompliance and tried to force a special inspection of our two ordinary military facilities [kunsa taesang] upon us. We would be completely exposed to the enemy and would be unable to defend ourselves if we, who confront massive armed forces of the United States and South Korea with the Military Demarcation Line separating us, open even ordinary military facilities.

If we open military bases to the enemies, this will only result in leaving our country and nation in the hands of the powers. We, who treasure nation's sovereignty and dignity as life itself, can never sit idly by and watch our sacred national dignity and sovereignty be infringed upon by outside forces. We cannot watch our national destiny be trifled with by outside forces. This is why we declared the withdrawal from the NPT. Therefore, no one can impose pressures or sanctions on us who have taken a just measure.

As a matter of fact, the party which should be subject to international sanctions and pressures is not us but the United States.

The United States has fabricated and spread rumors of suspicion concerning our nuclear development which made us withdraw from the NPT. It has prevented us from fulfilling the Nuclear Safeguard Accords. It is also spreading nuclear weapons around the world. Therefore, it is the criminal.

Originally, the nuclear problems in our country was created due to the U.S. imperialists' deployment of more than 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea and because they had turned it into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East.

It is no secret that the United States has provided technology, funds, and raw materials to South Africa for its nuclear weapons development. It has manipulated Israel to produce between 100 and 200 nuclear weapons. It is also well-known that the United States is supporting South Korea's and Japan's nuclear armaments.

It is the United States that initiated nuclear arms race by being the first producers of nuclear weapons. It is also the United States that created a nuclear horror by using nuclear weapons for the first time. Even today, it is constantly pursuing nuclear ambitions.

The United States is the chief criminal that is intensifying a nuclear threat against our country and the rest of the world. It is also the ringleader that is creating the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

Judging from these facts, the U.S. imperialists should be surely held responsible for its act before the international community. It should also be brought to judgment by the people.

Nevertheless, the United States is talking about a strong step, while regarding us as nuclear criminals. This is a preposterous and burglarious act similar to a thief shouting "stop thief."

The United States should clearly know that it can never frighten our people by any commotion about nuclear pressure. If it takes a strong step against us despite our repeated warnings, we will take a countermeasure and a self-defensive step. Therefore, it should abandon its commotion about nuclear pressure against us at once. It should immediately withdraw its aggressive arms, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea.

#### RisCassi Discusses Military Threat

*SK2404001093 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[Text] RisCassi, commander of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression occupying South Korea, has made unprecedented vicious remarks.

At the 21 April U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee hearing, RisCassi uttered the sophism that we are bellicose and may possibly invade South Korea and that the United States must continuously maintain its strong military presence in South Korea.

This is the vicious slander of our Republic, which has dignity, and is an open challenge to it.

RisCassi made those rash remarks in an effort to conceal the U.S. imperialists' colors as the disturbers of peace by misleading world public opinion, perpetuate the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea, provoke a war of northward aggression, and, thus, stifle [apsal] the popular masses-centered socialism of our own style at all costs.

#### RisCassi 'Outburst' Criticized

*SK2404050993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 24 (KCNA)—RisCassi, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces present in South Korea speaking at a hearing of the U.S. Senate Military Committee on April 21, reportedly drivelled that North Korea was "bellicose" and there were possibilities of its attack on South Korea and a powerful U.S. military strength should be maintained in South Korea.

His jargon was aimed at concealing the true color of U.S. imperialism as a harasser of peace by misleading world opinion, perpetuating the U.S. forces' occupation of

South Korea and stifling the Korean-style socialism centred on the popular masses at any cost by provoking a war against the North.

At present, there exists no "threat from the North" but threat from the South on the Korean peninsula.

It is the United States which has deployed its more than 40,000 troops and above 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea to present constant threat to the North.

In the past one year or more, the U.S. imperialists and their followers, the South Korean puppets, staged the "Team Spirit 93" joint military exercises, aitest nuclear war for preemptive strikes at the northern half of Korea, and committed military provocations on more than 21,800 occasions.

The United States must not spread the wornout rumor of "threat from the North" but discard its aggressive policy towards Korea and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea at once.

NODONG SINMUN and other leading papers today carry commentaries denouncing the outburst of Riscassi.

### CIA Head's Remarks Criticized

*SK2404002793 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[Text] The U.S. imperialists, who had been positively kicking up pressure commotions against us regarding the nuclear issue, have started launching another propaganda offensive to slander and harm our Republic.

News reports have noted that at the 21 April U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee session, U.S. Central Intelligence Agency Director James Woolsey described our country and some other countries as so-called terrorist states and slandered us, stating that we were ready to commit international terrorist acts and maintaining ties with violent groups.

This is a foolish maneuver to hurt our Republic's international reputation and drive a wedge on our country's friendly relations with various countries of the world.

### U.S. 'Chieftain of Terrorism'

*SK2404110393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 24 Apr 93*

["U.S., Chieftain of International Terrorism"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 24 (KCNA)—Director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency James Woolsey at the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee April 21 slandered the DPRK, describing it and some other countries as "terrorist states," according to a report.

This is a foolish attempt to impair the international prestige of the DPRK and drive a wedge into the friendly relations between the DPRK and other countries around

the world, and an unpardonable criminal act flouting the sovereignty of the DPRK and the dignity of our nation.

The United States is the chieftain of terrorism and the biggest terrorist state in the world. Terrorism is a state policy of the United States and is growing in scope, target and range.

The U.S. CIA has hundreds of terrorist organizations in many countries, organizes and executes murder, sabotage and subversive activities and pays terrorists 30 billion dollars every year.

Although the U.S. imperialists try to brand some countries as "terrorist states," it is no more than a crafty ruse to conceal their true color as a terrorist state.

### Commentary on RisCassi, Woolsey Remarks

*SK2504082093 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Like a Thief Turning on the Victim With a Club"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists have repeatedly made vicious remarks groundlessly slandering us. At the 21 April U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee hearing, RisCassi, commander of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression occupying South Korea, reportedly described us to be hostile and babbled about the possibility of southward invasion or a scenario for southward invasion. On the same day, U.S. Central Intelligence Agency Director James Woolsey described our country as a terrorist state and slandered us by saying that we are ready to launch international terrorist acts. This is like a thief turning on the victim with a club.

Which country, our country or the United States, is hostile and a terrorist state? It is not necessary to cite many facts to answer this question, and the question itself does not make sense.

Since the end of World War II, the U.S. imperialists have all along pursued their ambition for global conquest and posed as international policemen. In particular, since the East-West cold war has ended, they have posed as the single superpower in the world, behaved in high spirits as if they have the privilege of violating other countries' independence, and exercised iron-fisted power. Everyone knows this.

The United States is the most bellicose aggressor state and worst terrorist state that considers aggression, war, and terrorism to be its state policy. This is very clear simply when one sees what the U.S. imperialists are doing against our country.

The U.S. imperialists have deployed approximately 40,000 soldiers and approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea and threatened us militarily. Without being satisfied with this, they mobilized hundreds of thousands of troops again this year to conduct the very adventurous Team Spirit nuclear war exercise

designed to launch preemptive strikes against our Republic. In this way, they brought the situation on the Korean peninsula to a grave touch-and-go situation.

Moreover, they mobilized the International Atomic Energy Agency in conducting even special inspections designed to open up our military bases and justify their surveillance activities. When we resolutely rejected this request, they threatened to take the so-called strong-arm measure. Nothing is more hostile and brigandish than this. These warmongers and vicious terrorists described us as hostile or terrorist. This is truly preposterous.

We have no intention to manufacture nuclear weapons or launch southward invasion. We are making every sincere effort to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and achieve the country's peaceful reunification.

Our Republic, which considers independence, peace, and friendship to be the basic ideals of its foreign policy, is struggling to put an end to all forms of terrorism. The entire world knows this. However, reversing black into white, the U.S. imperialists are continuously conducting vicious slanderous propaganda to harm us. Their ulterior motive is clear: This is intended to justify their occupation of South Korea and their nuclear war maneuvers against us, isolate us internationally, and find an excuse to impose pressure and sanctions on us. This is proven by the fact that RisCassi slandered us in connection with the nuclear issue and stressed that the United States must maintain a strong military presence in South Korea to make the North receive nuclear inspections. However, such slanders and sophism cannot work.

From the maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists to isolate and obliterate [malsal] us at all costs and their slanderous propaganda, the world's people see more clearly their colors as shameless aggressors and brigands.

The U.S. imperialists must give up their foolish dream of doing something about us, stop kicking up provocative commotions against us immediately, and withdraw their forces of aggression and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

### Anniversary of People's Army Founding Commemorated

#### KPA Leader Warns Against UN Sanctions

SK2404131593 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1123 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Pyongyang, April 24 (KCNA)—A national meeting was held at the February House of Culture today to mark the 61st anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army (April 25, 1932).

A portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song was placed on the platform against the background of a red flag.

It was attended by Marshal O Chin-u, member on the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the C.C. [Central

Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], first vice-chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK, member of the party Central Military Commission and minister of People's Armed Forces, premier of the Administration Council Kang Song-san and vice-president Yi Chong-ok and Pak Song-chol who are Politburo members of the C.C., the WPK and other senior party and government officials.

Chief of the Pyongyang mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front Cho Il-min, foreign diplomatic envoys, military attaches of foreign embassies here and Overseas Koreans were present on invitation.

Vice-Marshal Choe Kwang, Politburo member of the C.C., the WPK, vice-chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK, member of the party Central Military Commission and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, made a report at the meeting.

The reporter said:

Our revolutionary armed forces have remained intensely loyal to the leader's idea and guidance and firmly guaranteed our party's cause by force of arms for a long period since they were founded.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"The immortal services to the country and its people rendered by the Korean people's revolutionary army and the People's Army, its direct successor, will shine long in the glorious history of the revolutionary struggle of our party and people."

In the glorious struggle to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche, our People's Army has creditably discharged its mission as a revolutionary army defending the party and the leader with its lives and devotedly serving the country and the people and grown to be revolutionary armed force firmly prepared politically, ideologically and in military technique, each being a match for a hundred foes.

It is the unshakable revolutionary faith and will of the People's Army officers and men to become guns and bombs in carrying out the orders of respected comrade supreme commander and defend the party and the leader like a fortress and shield, casting in their lot with the party with a single heart in any storm and stress.

The People's Army is armed with modern weapons and combat technical equipment, and all the soldiers are prepared as all-round combatants firmly equipped with Korean-style tactics suited to a modern warfare and the specific conditions of Korea and capable of successfully fulfilling their military assignments under any circumstances.

Beside the People's Army, the combat capacity of the worker-peasant red guards and the young red guards has increased, all people are armed and the whole country has been fortified to be an impregnable fortress under the leadership of the party.

All the valuable achievements and immortal feats recorded in the glorious militant course of over 60 years covered by our revolutionary Armed Forces are a great victory of the chuche-based military idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and a precious fruition of the outstanding and tested guidance and tested guidance of the party and the leader.

Turning to the situation on the Korean peninsula the reporter said:

The South Korean authorities must express their clear attitude toward the four points—renunciation of the policy of dependence on outside forces, manifestation of their will to let the U.S. forces withdraw, final stop of joint military exercises with foreign troops and break-away from the U.S. "nuclear umbrella."

The United States and other countries concerned must not obstruct our nation achieving great unity and accomplishing the cause of national reunification but do things helpful to it.

Although the United States and other international reactionaries are threatening the DPRK over "nuclear problem", not abandoning the anachronistic dream of isolating and stifling the DPRK, no "pressure" and strong-arm act can frighten the Korean people at all and no threat can work on them.

If the U.N. Security Council tries to put pressure on us and take and "collective sanctions" against us, representing the will of some big power, we will be compelled to take an effective countermeasure for self-defence.

If the U.S. imperialists and their followers ignite a war in Korea, running against the trend of the times, the Korean people and People's Army will fight it out for the party and the leader and anthropocentric Korean-style socialism gained at the clot of blood and display the dignity and honour of heroic Korea once again by wiping out the aggressors to the last man, not allowing them to trample on an inch of soil and a blade of grass of our Republic.

### Officials Lay Wreaths at Cemetery

SK2504091093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839  
GMT 25 Apr 93

[Text] Pyongyang, April 25 (KCNA)—Party and government senior officials, soldiers of the People's Army, working people and school children and students Saturday laid wreaths in the revolutionary martyrs' cemetery on Mt. Taesong and the patriotic martyrs' cemetery and before the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army on the 61st anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Wreaths sent by the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were lying on the wreath-laying stands.

Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-presidents Yi Chong-ok and Pak Song-chol and party and government cadres were present in wreath-laying.

Wreaths from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were laid.

Also presented were wreaths from the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, central organs, party, government, administrative and economic organs, universities and cooperative farms in Pyongyang municipality.

### 'Army-People Unity' Traditional Trait

SK2504084593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811  
GMT 25 Apr 93

[Text] Pyongyang, April 25 (KCNA)—The traditional traits of unity of the army and the people are fully displayed in Korea.

The chuche-based idea of army-people unity that originated in the first days of the Korean People's Army [KPA] founded in April 1932 is given full scope in the revolutionary practice today to display a great vitality.

The entire people, who trust the KPA as a reliable defender of the socialist motherland and all their happiness, value and love it as their own flesh and blood and assist it with all sincerity.

All the factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and schools at all levels throughout the country have participated in assisting the kpa during the last one year or more.

In South Hamgyong Province, more than 10 million pieces of comforts of 200 kinds were presented to units of the People's Army on 8,000 occasions, all the work sites and schools in Kaepung County, Kaesong municipality, visited on KPA units on 4 to 6 times, presented over 800,000 pieces of aid materials to them to boost their morale.

Working people, disabled soldiers, school youth and children across the country donated 67 tanks, various artillery pieces and trucks and two warships to the KPA.

Many people readily donate even their blood and flesh to wounded soldiers.

KPA officers and men, soldiers of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il, are performing feats everywhere by displaying collective heroism under the loyal slogan "Let Us Undertake Both National Defence and Socialist Construction!"

The Pyongyang-Kaesong expressway, the Pyongyang-Kangdong road, the three-revolution exhibition, the Thongil street and the tram ways in the capital city, the West Sea Barrage-Unyul-Kwail water channel and many

other monumental edifices of the Workers' Party era have been brought into being in this land by soldier-builders.

Many "army-civilian fields," "army-civilian reservoirs" and "army-civilian gymnasiums" have been built in areas of army posts and beautiful stories about soldiers who protected lives and properties of people at the cost of their lives are reported in succession.

While the blood ties between the army and people were growing tighter, some 1,500 offices, factories, enterprises, cooperative farms, schools, KPA units and a large number of working people and soldiers that had distinguished themselves in the army-people relations have had the honor of receiving thanks of the great leader President Kim Il-song and thanks of supreme commander of the Korean People's Army Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Changpung County, Kaesong municipality, Kosong County, Kangwon Province, Niwon County, South Hamgyong Province, and Yonsan County, North Hwanghae Province, have become model counties of army-people unity.

### Kim Chong-il Leads KPA Development

SK2504090993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820  
GMT 25 Apr 93

[Text] Pyongyang, April 25 (KCNA)—The heroic Korean People's Army [KPA] has now grown in strength to be steel-like ranks, a-match-for-a-hundred revolutionary Armed Forces capable of defeating any formidable enemy at one stroke.

This is a brilliant fruition of the tested guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has set forth outstanding ideas and theories on the building of revolutionary Armed Forces, thus providing a sure guarantee for the development of the People's Army into ever-victorious steel-like ranks.

He has published many classical works in the past, including "On improving and strengthening propaganda and agitation within the People's Army," "On Further Strengthening the Work of the People's Security Forces in Compliance with the Requirement of the Obtaining Situation," "The People's Army Must Safeguard its Leader and Party, its System and Country at the Cost of Lives," and "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Army into Matchless Ranks".

These classical works give comprehensive answers to all the theoretical and practical questions in the building of revolutionary Armed Forces.

Comrade Kim Chong-il put forth a wise policy of modelling the whole army on the chuche idea long ago and has wisely led the activities to strengthen and develop it

into revolutionary Armed Forces, loyal and filial, defending the party and the leader, defying death.

He advanced the slogan "Let us fight to the death for the great leader!" and saw to it that educational work was intensified to prepare the People's Army soldiers as revolutionary soldiers, each a match for a hundred, their hearts burning with loyalty.

As a result, the KPA soldiers have grown to be true revolutionary soldiers who uphold the party and the leader with arms and unhesitatingly dedicate their lives in fulfilling the party's orders.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has wisely led the work of modernizing the armament of the People's Army on a higher level. At consultative meetings with officials concerned he indicated the orientation and ways to this end and solved all the problems thereof through his tireless on-the-spot guidance.

In this course, the modernization of armament has reached a high plane and the People's Army has been strengthened into invincible ranks with ever-victorious fighting power to meet the requirements of modern warfare.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has also ensured that the beautiful tradition of unity between officers and men and between the army and the people has been brought into fuller bloom, and has wisely led the efforts to complete the arming of all the people and fortification of the whole country, thus turning the country into a strong socialist bulwark.

Only victory and glory are in store for the heroic Korean People's Army which is advancing forcefully under the wise leadership of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il, united behind him in one mind.

### Dailies Mark Anniversary

SK2504095293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0855  
GMT 25 Apr 93

[“Papers on 61st Founding Anniversary of Heroic KPA”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 25 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial accompanied by a picture of Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], on the occasion of the 61st founding anniversary of the heroic KPA.

The editorial headlined "Single-hearted Unity of Party, Army and People Is Ever-Victorious Banner" says it is the proud tradition and a great pride of the KPA that it has struggled in close unity around the party under the guidance of the leader from its first days.

The editorial notes:

The might of the KPA united closely around the party has been fully displayed in holding in high esteem Comrade Kim Chong-il, respected supreme commander.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"It is the greatest glory and pride of our party to have the People's Army which steadfastly defends the party and the leader and fulfils the party's orders without fail through thick and thin."

Today the KPA has developed into steel-like combat units rallied in one mind around Comrade Kim Chong-il, with the invincible might enough to defeat any imperialist aggressors at one stroke.

Our party and the KPA are interlinked by the blood ties in defending Korean-style socialism centred on the popular masses under the guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

All the officers and men of the KPA are now holding high the slogan "Let the Whole Army Be Rifles and Bombs defending the Respected Comrade Supreme Commander!"

The KPA is steel-like units in which the party's leadership system has been firmly established.

"When the Comrade Supreme Commander Is Determined, We Can Do Anything!"—this is the creed of the KPA officers and men in their life and struggle.

Our party, army and people have become a solid integrated whole, holding the centre of great unity, the centre of leadership, in high esteem.

Comrade Kim Chong-il is the illustrious leader who is guiding our party, army and people along an ever-victorious road and is also the centre of unity.

Great unity of our party, army and people is the source of the invincible strength in smashing the aggressive and belligerent moves of the imperialists and the reactionaries and defending and glorifying Korean-style socialism centred on the popular masses.

Though the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are attempting to take strong-arm measures against the DPRK, while talking loudly about "nuclear suspicion". But we will never bow to the brigandish demand of the U.S. imperialists and the KPA is not an army that is fearful of a war.

The editorial further says:

Let us defend and further glorify Korean-style socialism centred on the popular masses with the unity of the whole party, army and people—this is the militant slogan which we must always hold high.

The unshakable faith and will in absolutely trusting and following Comrade Kim Chong-il is the solid ideological basis of the unity of the army rallied around the party. All of us must have unquestioned adoration for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and steadfastly safeguard the party and the leader politically and ideologically and at the cost of our lives anytime and anywhere.

We must take the faith and will of Comrade Kim Chong-il as our own, believing that we will surely win when we advance along the road indicated by the dear leader.

### Daily Views KPA 'Superiority'

*SK2404124093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1108  
GMT 24 Apr 93*

[“Politico-Ideological Superiority, Source of Invincible Strength of People's Army”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 24 (KCNA)—The Korean People's Army [KPA] has become an integrated whole in ideological will and moral obligation with the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, an iron-willed brilliant commander, as supreme commander of the KPA and chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK. This is a politico-ideological superiority of the KPA, wherein lies the source of invincible strength to smash any enemy at one stroke, declares an article of NODONG SINMUN today.

The article quotes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"Politico-ideological superiority is the essential superiority of a revolutionary army and the source of invincible strength to smash any aggressor and win victory. The secret of the revolutionary army defeating an enemy superior in numerical strength and technique is the politico-ideological superiority."

The article further says:

The politico-ideological superiority of the KPA is based, first of all, on unfailing loyalty to the party and the leader.

"Let us fight devotedly for the great leader and the dear leader!" is a slogan of loyalty of the KPA today. With this intense loyalty and noble spiritual and moral trait, the KPA does not fear any formidable enemy but overwhelms the enemy's numerical and technical superiority.

The politico-ideological superiority of the KPA is also based on the strict steel-strong discipline under which the army carries through the idea and intention, orders and instructions of comrade supreme commander unconditionally.

The KPA has firmly established a steel-strong discipline and order with which it moves as one under the leadership of respected comrade supreme commander.

The revolutionary style of the KPA is powerful in that it is based on the deep consciousness that the highest honor and happiness of life lie in breathing and acting as intended by respected comrade supreme commander and implementing his orders and instructions to the letter and on the firm conviction that victory is certain under comrade supreme commander.

The politico-ideological superiority of the KPA is also based on the unity of the whole army and its unity with the people into an integrated whole of ideology and will.

Unity between officers and men and unity between party members and youth league members have been successfully achieved in the KPA and the unity of the whole army is on the highest plane. Its might is made all the more unbreakable by the ever-strengthening kindred relations between the army and the people.

It is because the KPA has the great brilliant commander Comrade Kim Chong-il as its supreme commander that it has grown to be glorious revolutionary Armed Forces with a great politico-ideological strength without precedent in history.

### Army Progress Under Kim Chong-il Lauded

SK2404045693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432  
GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Pyongyang, April 24 (KCNA)—More than 360 units of the Korean People's Army have won the twice three-revolution red flag or three-revolution red flag titles and 100 heroes have been produced from among the Army over the little more than one year since the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was elected Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army. And some 1,500 units which distinguished themselves in consolidating the Army-civilian relations have had the honour of receiving thanks from the party and the leader in this period.

With the election of Comrade Kim Chong-il as Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army at the 19th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea the Korean revolution took the road of a new turn and the revolutionary Armed Forces of Korea greeted the greatest heyday of its development.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has said:

"It is because we have such dependable Armed Forces as the People's Army that we are able to firmly defend the socialist motherland and the gains of revolution although the situation is very tense at present and we are in confrontation with a formidable enemy. It is also because we have a revolutionary army each soldier of which is a match for a hundred that our party is successfully pushing ahead with its revolutionary cause, overcoming all sorts of trials."

Basing himself on a scientific penetration into the position and role of revolutionary Armed Forces in the accomplishment of the socialist cause, Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated the direction and ways of modelling the whole Army on the chuche idea and has energetically led the work for strengthening and developing the People's Army into invincible Armed Forces.

A meeting of KPA model combatants, a meeting of teachers of military schools of all levels, the second meeting of artillerymen, a meeting of chairmen of KPA

company primary organizations of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and a meeting of KPA supply service men which were held last year and this year following a meeting of KPA company commanders, a meeting of KPA company political organizers and a meeting of KPA chief sergeants, marked important occasions in preparing soldiers as a-match-for-a-hundred combatants.

As work has been conducted on a new high stage to bring political and ideological superiority, the source of the invincible might of the people's army, into full play, the people's army officers and men are defending the party and the leader, ready to dedicate their lives as a fort and shield, bullets and bombs, and thoroughly fulfilling orders from comrade supreme commander in an unquestioned and unconditional manner, displaying the might of their singlehearted unity.

The military and technical might of the People's Army has increased immensely in accordance with the WPK's chuche-based line of building revolutionary Armed Forces.

All the commanding officers are now capable of skillfully commanding their units as required by chuche methods of commandership and modern warfare and of performing the duties of a higher rank.

The maneuverability, firepower and striking capabilities of the people's army have reached a higher level and the whole country has turned into an impregnable fortress.

The revolutionary Armed Forces of Korea are now fully equipped with strong means of attack and defence and are creditably fulfilling the honorable mission of defending their leader and party, their motherland and people, decisively smashing any military provocations of the enemy on the ground, in the sea and the sky.

As the party and the Army and the people are united as firm as a rock and there is no match for the People's Army, the Korean people and People's Army could victoriously advance the cause of socialism without the slightest vacillation even when the U.S. imperialists and their stooges were claiming a "special inspection" and running amok in the adventurous "Team Spirit 93" nuclear war exercises in their persistent effort to stifle the DPRK, thus strikingly demonstrating to the whole world once more that the DPRK is a socialist power of chuche with political and military potentials which nobody dares provoke and a country strong in the sense of independence.

Indeed, the great successes gained in the strengthening and development of the People's Army over the little more than one year prove that the leadership of comrade Kim Chong-il, the supreme commander, is the life and soul of the Korean People's Army and the decisive guarantee of all victories.

**Reaction to Pyongyang Nuclear Issue Continues****IAEA Abusing Pyongyang's 'Sincerity'**

*SK2504085993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845  
GMT 25 Apr 93*

[**"IAEA Must Not Abuse Our Sincerity"—KCNA headline**]

[Text] **Pyongyang, April 25 (KCNA)**—The International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] must draw a proper lesson from their insidious acts and bear full responsibility for the consequences caused by their abuse of our sincerity, warns NODONG SINMUN today.

The United States and some officials and some member nations of the IAEA following it are despicably trying to force the DPRK to revoke its withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and accept a "special inspection", crying for "sanctions" against it, the author of the article says, and goes on:

After signing the safeguards agreement, the DPRK had made every possible effort to honestly implement it. But, the IAEA schemed craftily in every way to attain its sinister purpose by abusing the DPRK's sincerity.

The mean attempts of some officials of the IAEA to abuse the DPRK's sincerity was a political plot manipulated by the United States.

The United States invited the IAEA director general to a "joint hearing" at the House of Representatives in July last year and heard from him a report about the DPRK's nuclear program. And it manipulated him to make a "challenge inspection" and a "special inspection" of the DPRK. Some officials of the IAEA Secretariat, on the U.S. order, systematically transferred materials they had got through the inspection of the DPRK to the United States and the South Korean puppets.

When they found it impossible to make an "inspection of the two sites", ordinary military sites, as wanted by the United States, they did such a despicable act as passing a "resolution calling for a special inspection" by using the hand-raising machine.

The IAEA must be grateful for the DPRK's sincerity and refrain from abusing it. If the IAEA continue doing so, no country would accept its inspection with sincerity and, then, the IAEA would lose confidence and be little more than a mere name.

**PRC Said To Support U.S.-North Talks**

*SK2404091393 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[Text] In a weekly briefing session for reporters on 22 April, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, Wu Jianmin, touched on the issue of DPRK-U.S. negotiations.

He said that if the United States and the DPRK hold direct dialogue regarding the nuclear issue, China will welcome this.

Noting that the DPRK's nuclear issue is an event directly between the DPRK and the United States, he said China hopes that each relevant party [yugwan kakchuk] solves problems through dialogue and negotiations.

He stressed that China will continue to play a constructive role for this.

**PRC: Nuclear Issue U.S.-Pyongyang Matter**

*SK2404123993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051  
GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] **Beijing, April 22 (KCNA)**—Wu Jianmin, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, referred to DPRK-U.S. talks at a weekly press conference on April 22.

He said that China welcomes possible direct talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States on the nuclear issue.

Noting that the Korean "nuclear issue" is more directly a matter between the DPRK and U.S., he said "China has always held that the parties concerned should try to solve the problems in a proper manner through dialogues and consultations". Wu said that China would continue to play "a constructive role" in the matter.

**Statement Issued as UNSC Document**

*SK2604053693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511  
GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] **Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA)**—A statement of a spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry dated April 10 regarding a "statement of the UNSC [UN Security Council] president" over the DPRK's "nuclear problem" published at the end of an informal negotiation of the United Nations Security Council, was distributed as UNSC official document S/25595 on April 15.

**Daily: Russia Not To Influence Pyongyang**

*SK2404052393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513  
GMT 24 Apr 93*

[**"Mind Your Own Business"—KCNA headline**]

[Text] **Pyongyang, April 24 (KCNA)**—ITAR-TASS quoted Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev as saying that Russia was deeply concerned over the situation caused by the DPRK's decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty because appearance of something like nuclear bomb in a "neighbour" geographically close to the far east of Russia causes "irritation" and Russia would "exercise influence" on the DPRK so that the latter may revoke its decision on withdrawal from the NPT.

If it is true that he said so, such remarks are too imprudent and do not become Russia, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

As is known to the world, we are actually exposed to a grave nuclear threat from the U.S. nuclear bases in South Korea and Japan. Russia, a "neighbour" of ours, must know this. However, Russia zealously chimes in with our enemy's argument about "nuclear suspicion" against us, while closing its eyes to and not venturing a word about the grave nuclear threat to us.

We cannot regard Russia otherwise than an ally of the United States in the attempts to stifle the DPRK.

Russia is not in a position to "exercise influence" on anyone else and we are not the country which would be influenced by Russia.

Those who fail to see and solve their own problems but try to meddle in other's affairs, carried away by vain-glory, belong to the category of poor and miserable guys.

Russia must not do rash acts of infringing on other's interests for its own sake but realise that minding its own business is a way of improving its own lot.

#### Spokesman Views Russian Proposal on UN 'Enemy State' Clause

SK2604061493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528  
GMT 26 Apr 93

[“DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Russia’s Proposal To Delete ‘Paragraph on Enemy State’ in UN Charter”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry, speaking in reply to a question put by KCNA Sunday regarding Russia's recent proposal to delete the "paragraph on enemy state" in the United Nations Charter, said:

According to a foreign press report, the Russian ambassador to the United Nations on April 14 proposed to ambassadors of four other permanent member states to declare provision in the UN Charter published in 1945 which brands the war criminal countries during World War II as "enemy states" "outdated one". And this proposal will reportedly be discussed at an extraordinary meeting of foreign minister-level delegates of UNSC [United Nations Security Council] member states slated for next month.

If this report is true, we cannot but be surprised.

Why should Russia, styling itself the heir to the former Soviet Union which was a belligerent party in the Second World War, come out with such proposal all of a sudden? It is not hard to guess the state of affairs from a Japanese

Foreign Ministry source which said "it might be intended to give Japan the impression that she is indebted to Russia."

If Japan should be dealt with as an object exempt from the "paragraph on enemy state", a country still failing to honestly atone for its past although nearly half a century has passed, it would only tarnish the image of the United Nations.

Even if the question of deleting the "enemy state paragraph" is discussed, it is essential to clearly distinguish between Germany, which had liquidated its past, and Japan, which is unwilling to atone for its past militarist crimes.

#### DPRK Premier Meets Visiting Syrian Delegation

SK2604053793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508  
GMT 26 Apr 93

[Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA)—Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, met and had a friendly talk with the Syrian Government economic delegation led by 'Abd-al Rahim Subay-i, minister of state for planning, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Sunday.

On hand were Yi Song-tae, chairman of the State External Economic Affairs Commission, and Syrian Ambassador to Korea Yasir Farah.

The head of the delegation said the Syrian Government fully supports the korewn people in their efforts to strengthen the socialist system and reunify the country in an independent way without any outside interference.

He hailed the "10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation for reunification of the country" advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song and expressed solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for its materialization.

He said the DPRK's stand toward the "nuclear problem" is principled, expressing support to it.

#### Delegation Signs Protocol

SK2604053493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510  
GMT 26 Apr 93

[Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA)—A protocol of the first meeting of the joint economic committee of the governments of the DPRK and the Syrian Arab Republic was signed here Sunday.

Present at the signing ceremony were chairman Yi Song-tae and Vice-chairman Chong Song-nam of the State External Economic Affairs Commission and other officials concerned, and the Syrian Government economic delegation headed by Minister of State for Planning 'Abd-al-Rahim Subay'i and Syrian Ambassador to Korea Yasir Farah.

The protocol was signed by Yi Song-tae and 'Abd-al-Rahim Subay'i.

### **South Students Protest at Kwangju's 'America Centre'**

**SK2504085293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827  
GMT 25 Apr 93**

[Text] **Pyongyang, April 25 (KCNA)**—An estimated 1,000 students in Kwangju, South Korea, reportedly gathered in front of the "America Centre" in Kwangju on April 23 and staged a demonstration demanding a halt to the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, a nuclear war game, and a death sentence for PFC. Michael [name as received] of the U.S. imperialist aggression army who brutally murdered a South Korean woman, Yun Kum-i.

Much upset by the students' anti-U.S., anti-"government" fighting spirit, the South Korean authorities rushed some 700 police of five companies to the scene to disperse them.

The angry students pelted the teargas firing riot police with rocks.

### **Reunification Group Denounces South Burden-Sharing**

**SK2504084693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824  
GMT 25 Apr 93**

[Text] **Pyongyang, April 25 (KCNA)**—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published its Information No. 625 Saturday denouncing the South Korean authorities for increasing every year their share of the burden for the maintenance of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces present in South Korea.

According to a foreign press report, U.S. Defence Secretary Aspin in a testimony at the Military Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee on April 21 disclosed that South Korea has steadily raised its share of expenditure for the maintenance of the U.S. forces every year. Noting that the South Korean authorities, subservient to the United States, are trying to keep the U.S. forces in South Korea even by augmenting their share of burden, the information says that they pursue the sinister aim of extending their anti-popular ruling system even to the northern half of Korea by depending on the "strength" of foreign forces, not wanting peace and peaceful reunification of the country through dialogue and negotiation.

History will never condone those who are running about recklessly to impose the holocaust of a new war, a nuclear war, on the head of the nation in league with outside forces, throwing away dialogue with fellow countrymen, promise to fellow countrymen, like a pair of old shoes, it warns.

### **KCNA Reviews 24 Apr Pyongyang Press**

**SK2404104393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014  
GMT 24 Apr 93**

[Press review]

[Text] **Pyongyang, April 24 (KCNA)**—Papers here today carry a photo-accompanied report that the great leader President Kim Il-song received the secretary general of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) and his family.

The Workers' Party of Korea publishing house published Kim Il-song works Vol. 39, a series of the great chuche idea carrying immortal classical works of President Kim Il-song, according to the press.

**NODONG SINMUN** report that President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received reply messages from Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, on the National Day of Tunisia, from Iranian President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani on the new year's day of Islamism and Maltese President Vincent Tabone on his 80th birthday.

Carried in the paper is a message of thanks to President Kim Il-song sent by the vice-president of the Syrian Arab Republic, who paid an official goodwill visit to Korea to celebrate his birthday, upon leaving our country.

Foreign news media reported about the election of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK, says the press.

Papers inform the readers that Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to the Tanchon city party committee of South Hamgyong Province, members of the three-revolution team and agricultural working people in the city who had participated in the construction of the Unjong wire-rope bridge and that a meeting conveying a letter of thanks of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] to the workers and officials and members of the three-revolution team of the West Sea barrage company was held on the spot.

**NODONG SINMUN** carries a message of greetings sent by the C.C., the WPK to Arsene Bongnessan Ye upon his election as chairman of the organization for People's Democracy-Labour Movement of Burkina Faso.

Papers report that His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of State of Cambodia and chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, arranged a film show and cocktail party.

**NODONG SINMUN** comes out with an article entitled "Political and Ideological Superiority Is Source of Invincible Might of People's Army".

Papers edit articles and photos on the 61st anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Army [KPA] under the title of "Glory to Men and Officers of the Heroic Korean People's Army".

At the request of Yi In-mo, a former war correspondent of the KPA and the incarnation of faith and will, his family visited a unit of the KPA, according to the press.

A joint statement was published between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Britannic Communist Party, says the press.

Papers report that chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop sent the "10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation for reunification of the country" and "appeal to 70 million fellow countrymen" adopted at the fifth session of the Ninth SPA to South Korean and overseas compatriots.

The administration council gave a party for our sports team which participated in the 28th world gymnastic championships, say the press.

Papers carry a statement issued to the press by Kang Tae-mu, director of the secretariat of the consultive council of former South Korean politicians in the North for the promotion of peaceful reunification in support of the 10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation. Joint statements and statements supporting the 10-point programme were published in different countries, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN carries the first part of an article explaining the programme of great unity of the whole nation.

Papers report that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets committed an air-ground joint war exercise.

Papers run commentaries condemning the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces present in South Korea for taking issue with the North over the "nuclear problem."

NODONG SINMUN in a commentary accused the Russian foreign minister of palavering that Russia would "exercise its influence" upon us to repeal the decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The paper carries a statement issued by political parties and organisations of Russia and an account of a meeting of their representatives held in-Moscow on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of the Pyongyang declaration.

Papers report that a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of China referred to negotiations between the DPRK and the United States.

NODONG SINMUN carries an article flailing the Japanese ruling quarters for seeking to realise its dominationist ambition, not lending their ears to the voices of Asian countries.

**KCNA Reviews 26 April Pyongyang Press**  
SK2604073093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0552  
GMT 26 Apr 93

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a report that the great leader President Kim Il-song appreciated the revolutionary drama "Under the Banner of Victory" on the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army [KPA] and a picture he posed for with the performers.

Seen in papers is a message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi on the 29th anniversary of the foundation of the United Republic of Tanzania.

NODONG SINMUN reports that President Kim Il-song received messages from the heads of state of Thailand, Guinea and Senegal in reply to his messages of greetings to them on the 65th birthday of Thai King Bhumibol Adulyadej, on the 9th anniversary of the proclamation of the second Republic in Guinea and the 33rd anniversary of the independence of Senegal.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to party members and working people who had contributed to consolidating the army-people relations, says the paper.

The election of Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, as chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK was reported by foreign mass media, foreign party leaders warmly welcomed his election and the national chairman of the Workers' Party of Zaire visited the DPRK Embassy, reports the paper.

Under the banner line title "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Is Outstanding Thinker and Theoretician and an Ever-Victorious Iron-Willed Brilliant Commander" the paper conveys words of foreigners and press media.

It reports that foreign publications carried the brief history of Comrade Kim Chong-il's revolutionary activities and he received a message of thanks from the vice-president of Syria.

The paper introduces achievements gained in the cause of army building over the last one year since the election of Comrade Kim Chong-il as supreme commander of the Korean People's Army.

The paper informs the readers that the Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House brought out Vol. 51 of "Among the People," a collection of reminiscences about the noble virtues of President Kim Il-song.

The paper conveys words of South Korean people praising President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

**The South Korean people long for the socialist system in the northern half of the country, says the paper.**

**The paper runs an article titled "Pride and Honor of Our People in Making Revolution Under the Great Leader."**

**Papers report that people's delegations visited units of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces and delegations of soldiers of the KPA and the KPSF visited industrial establishments and cooperative farms on the 61st birthday of the heroic KPA.**

**It is reported in papers that Premier Kang Song-san met a Syrian government economic delegation and a protocol of the first session of the Korea-Syria intergovernmental joint economic committee was signed.**

**Appearing in papers are a joint statement of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the League of Communists-Movement for Yugoslavia and a joint statement of the WPK and the People's Vanguard of Costa Rica.**

**The spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry granted an interview to KCNA on Russia's recent proposal to delete the "paragraph on the enemy state" from the United Nations Charter, says the press.**

**NODONG SINMUN reports that the International Institute of the Chuche Idea published Nos. 59 and 60 of the magazine "Study of the Chuche Idea."**

**Carried in papers are a statement issued by the chairman of the C.C., the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea in support of the 10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation for reunification of the country and the reaction of domestic and foreign public circles to the programme.**

**NODONG SINMUN informs the readers that functions were held in Russia on the 123rd birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin and the Syrian president declared Syria's position toward the Middle East peace process.**

**NODONG SINMUN runs an article titled "U.S.-Japan Trade Friction Growing Acute" and MINJU CHOSON an article titled "International Community Must Not Play Into the Hands of Big Power."**

#### \* Editorial Views Kim Il-Song's New Year's Speech

**932C00854 Seoul HYANGTO PANGUI in Korean Feb 93 pp 29-31**

**[Editorial: "Recent North Korean Movements"]**

**[Text] Kim Il-song's 1993 New Year's Speech Lauds Socialism**

**North Korea's Kim Il-song made a New Year's speech referring to his 1993 domestic and foreign policy directions and the reunification issue.**

He read, in a relatively healthy voice, the 25-minute text of the speech before a joint session of the Workers Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee, and the State Administration Council held on 31 December in the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in Pyongyang. The recorded speech was carried by the North Korean radio and television at 0900 the next day, 1 January. Kim, who is to mark his 81st birthday this year, spoke—as if conscious of his old age—just for 25 minutes, which was significantly shorter in comparison with his 50-minute 1991 and the 37-minute 1992 addresses.

In substance, this year's speech was generally a rehash of the 1992 speech; it contained none of the anticipated new policies, suggesting that North Korea will again make no major change of its course in 1993.

The Kim Il-song address, as if reflecting an economic crunch that reached crisis levels last year, merely said—in a perfunctory manner and with no specific references to the 1992 economic performance—that "our self-dependent national economy has been consolidated firmly." Then, while vowing to defend socialist system, it emphasized that redoubled efforts will be made to resolve the food, clothing, and housing problems for the North Korean people and to develop key industries.

Generally, it featured more emphasis on domestic policies and economic issues. In terms of substance, 36% of the speech was devoted to the political and social domains, 24% to the reunification issue, 20% to the economy, 12% to foreign policy, and 8% to other issues.

In connection with the reunification issue, Kim Il-song stressed the "independent position" the same way as he did last year, repeating the "confederal republic of Koryo" plan.

He said that "efforts will be continued to achieve the reunification of the fatherland on the principle of national independence and by the one-nation, one-state, two-system, and two-government confederal republic plan." "From the standpoint of national independence," he emphasized, "we will meet and discuss candidly the national reunification issue with anybody, whoever it might be, raising no questions about his or her past."

The fact that Kim repeated his call for a "confederal republic of Koryo" while stressing the "principle of national independence" clearly indicates that there has been, basically, no change at all in the North Korean strategy dealing with this issue.

#### Expresses Will for Dialogue

Noteworthy, however, is the passage stating that "whoever will come forth to resolve the reunification issue from the standpoint of national independence, we will not question the past," in that one may read between the lines North Korea's intent to become a partner of dialogue with the new ROK Government soon to be installed.

**It was an about-face making a striking contrast to what Pyongyang had done during the 14th presidential election in the South—persistent agitations for struggle against the Democratic Liberal Party and crude vilification of Kim Yong-sam as “a political crook and turn-coat.”**

**This proves, among other things, that Kim Il-song recognizes North-South dialogue as something unavoidable under the present circumstances to preserve the North Korean system.**

**At the same time, Kim Il-song, characterizing the reunification issue as a “question on which the countries concerned should cooperate,” emphatically stated: “When the countries concerned take a positive position for a fair settlement on the Korean question in conformity to the demands of the times and the principle of international justice, they will be able to fulfill their responsibilities and duties, and this will also produce favorable effects in improving relations among the countries concerned.”**

**These references by Kim, dealing with the anticipated pressure on North Korea or intervention in connection with the reunification issue by countries with interests in the Korean Peninsula including the United States and Japan, renewed his emphasis on the “principle of independence” while repeatedly making clear his position rejecting interferences by outside forces.**

**Consequently, if the United States and Japan should bring up the nuclear inspection and human rights issues again this year with regard to a breakthrough in North-South relations, North Korea is likely to react strongly against them, mounting a condemnation campaign.**

**This year again, however, Kim Il-song refrained from denouncing straightforwardly the ROK or the United States, or abetting antigovernment struggles by the ROK people, or otherwise engaging in old-fashioned agitations. This shows that he is aware of the meaning of the North-South Agreement that has taken effect. At the same time, it indicates that he is sensitive to preserving the dignity of his New Year’s address.**

**Those parts in the Kim Il-song speech dealing with domestic politics and social affairs bring home to people the fact that North Korea remains unable to come out of the illusion of socialism.**

#### **Reflects Deepened Economic Crisis**

**Kim Il-song, urging all the North Korean people to struggle on to defend and develop “our way of socialism,” again repeated the unique North Korean slogans for agitation, such as those lauding the “chuche ideology,” the “revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude” and the “spirit of collectivism,” which all demonstrate the anachronism of the North Korean system.**

**At the same time, Kim Il-song referred to the four-point military line (turning the entire Army into a cadre Army;**

**modernizing the entire Army; placing all the people under arms; turning the whole country into a fortress)—which he had not mentioned in his speech last year—and urged a military buildup and reinforced defense systems based on that line. This shows that North Korea is feeling the impact of recent international changes on its system and a sense of crisis about the influx of foreign ideologies. At the same time, it demonstrates its firm resolve to give top priority to the defense of socialism.**

**Especially, he declared that an absolute faith in socialism means “our people’s happiness today and their hope for tomorrow,” stressing that the important goal of socialist construction is to “realize the long-cherished desire of our people for having meals of polished rice and meat soup, wearing silk clothes and living in a tile-roofed house.”**

**The fact that Kim Il-song could present only this sort of vision to his people eloquently speaks of tough realities confronting the North Korean leadership. Especially, the fact that it is repeated every year as a regular item in his New Year’s speech offers a poignant reminder that in North Korea, the wheel of social development has been bogged down.**

**As if to reflect North Korea’s critical state, the Kim Il-song speech, while touching on the economy, made no reference at all to progress with the Third Seven-Year Plan which has entered its final year. Instead, it merely said that this year again, as in the past year, priority will be given to the fostering of the coal, electric power, metal, and other key industries; otherwise, it only pledged a continued push with a housing project for 30,000 families in Pyongyang City, indicating the gravity of the current economic crunch.**

**In particular, Kim Il-song made no mention at all of any new economic reforms or plans. This suggests that despite the appointment of Kang Song-san, an advocate of reform, as premier in December last year, North Korea remains unable to work out a special measure aimed at revitalizing its external economy and promoting an open economy.**

**Meanwhile, in regard to international relations, Kim Il-song repeated his foreign policy pursuing “independence, peace, and friendship” with the focus on the development of friendship and cooperation with socialist and nonaligned countries.**

**In his references to the reunification issue, he stressed that “cooperation of the countries concerned will exert a favorable influence on improvement of relations” with North Korea. This suggests that North Korea, while at least holding on to the “principle of independence,” will assume a positive stance in respect to diplomatic negotiations on improvement of relations with the United States and Japan.**

**Under the present circumstances, however, it seems difficult to expect that the signal issued by Kim Il-song for appeasement with the United States and Japan will**

produce results unless there comes a breakthrough in the North-South dialogue over the suspected nuclear weapons development and human rights issues.

Kim Il-song's 1993 New Year's address was, after all, greatly disappointing in that it only repeated North Korea's vow to stick to an anachronistic course in defiance of rapid international changes, showing nothing new that promises progress in North-South relations either.

### South Korea

#### **Reaction to DPRK Nuclear Treaty Withdrawal Continues**

##### **UN May Pass Resolution in Apr or May**

*SK2404034393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0333 GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] Washington, April 23 (YONHAP)—The United Nations Security Council will adopt a resolution that set forth concrete actions North Korea should take to solve its nuclear issue this month or early next month, a diplomatic source said Friday. The council adopted a statement by its chairman expressing concern about North Korea's decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty on April 8.

The United Nations would put pressure on North Korea on a gradual basis with careful regard for Chinese attitudes," he said. The first resolution was likely this month or early next month with a second one in late May or early June, the source said.

The first resolution is anticipated to urge the North to show it wants to solve the problem, and references to economic sanctions are unlikely to be included, he said. The security council adopted resolutions on numerous occasions against Iraq until the Gulf war. The contents of the first resolution, now promoted by the United States and some other major countries, are likely to enumerate not only demands but also considerations the Stalinist country would be given if it reversed its decision to leave the treaty, the source said.

A second source said consultations among the United States, South Korea and China would continue for the adoption of a resolution, but it depended on China's attitudes when economic sanctions against the North were to be put on the table and whether the U.N. action would end with the second resolution. Meanwhile, THE WASHINGTON TIMES quoted U.S. Government officials as saying that the United States was making efforts to rally the support of member nations for a resolution that urges North Korea to solve the issue.

#### **PRC Said To Allow UNSC Resolution**

*SK2504025093 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 25 Apr 93 p 1*

[Text] It was learned on 24 April that China had stated that to help hold North Korean-U.S. contacts, it would allow the adoption of the first resolution on the North Korean nuclear issue at the UN Security Council.

An ROK Government source said that during the 21 April ROK-Chinese foreign ministerial talks in Bangkok, China called for resolving the North Korean nuclear issue through dialogue among countries concerned and that the ROK demanded that North Korea and China change their attitude to ensure that such dialogue be held.

Toward that end, the ROK reportedly obtained Chinese consent to its proposal that a resolution containing the mutual agreements between the ROK and China be adopted at the UN Security Council to ensure that the North Korean nuclear issue remain an international issue, not an issue between North and South Korea or an issue between the United States and North Korea.

He also said that the first UN Security Council resolution, which is expected to pass early May, would urge North Korea to remain in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and receive the International Atomic Energy Agency's special inspections and that the resolution would also stipulate that the issue shall remain the UN Security Council's pending issue until it is resolved.

He also said that China called for direct dialogue between North and South Korea and that in preparations for such dialogue, the ROK Government would appoint members of the South side to the Joint Nuclear Control Committee [JNCC] early this week.

Meanwhile, Kong No-myong, the South side's current JNCC chairman, has been appointed ROK ambassador to Japan. Therefore, the ROK Government has designated Yi Sung-kon, a researcher at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, as the South side's chairman, and Chang Chae-yong, director of the ROK Foreign Ministry Americas Bureau, as vice chairman of this committee.

#### **DPRK Envoy on Possible Talks With U.S.**

*SK2404013193 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 24 Apr 93 p 2*

[Report by New York-based correspondent Kim Chang and Washington-based correspondent Nam Chan-sun]

[Text] Commenting on reports on the possibility of upgrading the U.S.-North Korea talks to the vice-ministerial level in connection with North Korea's nuclear issue, Ho Chong, North Korea's deputy ambassador to the United Nations, on 22 April stated that "if

negotiations are realized between the United States and North Korea, the nuclear issue will be resolved satisfactorily."

In a telephone interview that day, Deputy Ambassador Ho said that "if the suggestion for holding high-level U.S.-North Korea talks reportedly made by the U.S. Department of State is true, we consider this as the will to accept our method for solution of problems through negotiations between North Korea and the United States, and thus our expectations are great."

He said: If the United States is interested in negotiations with us, it should put its act into practice, instead of merely giving lip-service.

In the meantime, the U.S. State Department noted that it has no plan at present to have contact with North Korea's policy-making-level officials or any other type of contact, and expressed a cautious position, stating that no decision has been made up to now pertaining to such contact.

During a regular briefing session, Richard Boucher, a State Department spokesman, said that the United States did not rule out its contact with North Korea if the contact helps resolve the current situation in which North Korea withdrew from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] and is rejecting nuclear inspection. Thus, he repeated the existing U.S. stance.

Meanwhile, during his visit to Chongwadae [ROK presidential office], Peter Tarnoff, undersecretary of state for political affairs who is visiting the ROK, was reported to have explained that the U.S.-North Korea talks will be upgraded to the vice-ministerial level from the counselor-level.

#### **U.S., DPRK Said To Discuss Talk Conditions**

SK2504025893 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 25 Apr 93 p 1

[Text] A reliable western source in Beijing said on 24 April that, with the UN mission to New York as a center, U.S. and North Korean high-ranking officials are making behind-the-scenes working-level contacts in New York to discuss holding U.S.-North Korea high-level talks for resolving North Korea's nuclear issue.

The source, which is well informed of the North Korean leadership, said that "it had heard this from North Korean figures close to Kim Chong-il, the person at the top of power in North Korea, who are trading with western countries in Beijing."

At the behind-the-scenes working-level contacts, the United States is demanding that North Korea rejoin the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and accept the International Atomic Energy Agency's special inspections of its two nuclear facilities near Yongbyon as prerequisites for U.S.-North Korea high-level talks, while North Korea is strongly insisting on holding the high-level talks without prerequisites and discussing the above issues at the

high-level talks. Accordingly, it doesn't seem for the two sides to reach an agreement, the source said.

#### **Israeli Paper: Seoul Considering Bombing North Sites**

SK2604084893 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 26 Apr 93 p 3

[Report by Paris-based correspondent Pae Myong-pok]

[Text] YEDI'OT AHARONOT, the largest daily newspaper published in Israel, on 24 April reported that the ROK is cautiously considering air bombing strikes on North Korea's nuclear facilities [haek sisol] in cooperation with Israel as one way to solve the North Korean nuclear problem.

The newspaper revealed that the responsible ROK officials from intelligence authorities recently visited Israel and received from relevant Israeli military officials detailed intelligence pertaining to the air bombing raids carried out by the Israeli air force in 1981 against nuclear facilities in Iraq. This newspaper also wrote that a group of Israeli nuclear experts headed by (David Iburg), director of the General Department of the Israeli Defense Ministry, is scheduled to visit Seoul next month.

Israel made air bombing raids in June 1981 on atomic reactors in (Osilak), Iraq, which was suspected of being involved in developing nuclear materials. Israel completely destroyed these reactors.

The paper said that Israel obtained from the ROK side, intelligence concerning North Korea's weapons sale to Iran and Syria in return for offering to the ROK intelligence pertaining to Israel's air bombing of nuclear facilities in Iraq. This paper also explained that Israel is concerned with missiles, including NODONG No. 1, and enriched uranium which North Korea reportedly supplied to Iran and Syria. The newspaper added that such concern by Israel has prompted its cooperation with the ROK.

This paper, however, pointed out that unlike the case of Israel, North Korea's nuclear facilities are concealed deep underground, and in view that the bombing of such nuclear facilities has the danger of North Korea's retaliatory attack on the ROK, the air bombing raid of North Korea's nuclear facilities may present serious problems.

#### **Seoul To Reject North Dialogue Until U.S.-DPRK Talks**

SK2504022493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 25 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 25 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government will not accept any North Korean proposal of an inter-Korean dialogue before the high-level U.S.-North Korea meeting and a clear position of the communist country afterward, a government official said Sunday. Seoul decided to stay aloof from Pyongyang for

the present lest it should make use of the diverse negotiating chances with the United States, South Korea, and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to confuse the international tie-up to stop its nuclear development, he said, requesting anonymity.

Even if an inter-Korean talks took place, any progress in the nuclear issue could not be expected at present stage, the official said, adding that the current Seoul's position was to wait for the results of a Washington-Pyongyang Vice-ministerial meeting. North Korea's proposal of an inter-Korean talks could be understood as a move to weaken cooperation between the Seoul government and the international community to prompt the hardline country back to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and comply with IAEA's special nuclear inspections, he said.

The government decided that it was best to strengthen ties with its allies and fully support United Nations Security Council action to pressure Pyongyang into returning to the global nuclear safeguards and coming clean of nuclear suspicion. But even the U.S.-North Korea high-level meeting ends without a tangible outcome, there was a possibility of an inter-Korean talks in the future based on the attitude of Pyongyang appeared during its meeting with Washington, the official said.

#### **DPRK Said To Discover Oil Fields Near PRC Border**

SK2504032793 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 25 Apr 93 p 2

[Text] North Korea has reportedly discovered oil fields in Kilchu, near the North Korean-Chinese border, and other areas.

A Chinese source in Beijing who had been engaged in trade with North Korea in Tumen, Dandong, and other Northeast areas of China said on 24 April: "North Korean businessmen told me that North Korea had recently discovered oil fields in an area along its border with China, closed off this area, and beefed up security around there."

Also, a Western source said: "During business negotiations, officials of North Korean trade agencies told me that North Korea had discovered economically feasible oil fields near Kilchu.

Rumors have abounded that North Korea had discovered oil fields on the West Sea near Nampo and signs of oil reserves off the coast of Wonsan.

#### **Company Plans To Build Slate Plant in DPRK**

SK2104140593 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 21 Apr 93 p 10

[Article by correspondent Sung In-pae]

[Text] It has been learned that Pyoksan Group agreed with North Korea to build a joint slate plant in Sunchon, South Pyongan Province, North Korea.

On 9 April, Pyoksan Group sent two officials, including U Yong-chin, chief secretary, to Shenzhen, China to meet Kim Song-yon, president of North Korea's Kwang-myongsong General Company. A high-ranking official of Pyoksan Group revealed that Pyoksan Group signed a basic agreement to jointly produce slates with the North Korean side. Because Pyoksan Group reached the agreement after North Korea had withdrawn from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, it should follow the procedures of gaining visit permission and work approval from the government.

A Unification Board official said: The government's firm policy is that unless the nuclear issue is resolved, North-South economic cooperation and businessmen's visit to North Korea will not be allowed.

The Pyoksan side agreed with North Korea that, to jointly build a modern slate plant in Sunchon, South Pyongan Province as soon as possible, the South side should provide production facilities and technology and the North side provides plant estate and buildings.

When the Pyoksan side held a contact with the North Korean side in Shenzhen, China, on 9 April, it received an invitation letter in the name of the Council for Developing Koryo National Industry from the North side. The Pyoksan side will soon gain approval for visiting the North from the authorities and will send 5-6 work team members, including Chief Secretary U Yong-chin, to North Korea.

A Pyoksan official revealed: When Pyoksan Group proposed to North Korea for a joint plant through an overseas resident corporation in Hong Kong, it received a positive response from North Korea. After Pyoksan Group gained approval for contacting with North Korea from the authorities, it reached the agreement with the North Korean side in Shenzhen on 9 April.

#### **Lockheed Said Involved in Navy Plane Selection**

SK2604032393 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 26 Apr 93 p 1

[Text] The selection process of antisubmarine patrol planes as part of the Sixth Republic's military buildup program has been strongly suspect. The Sixth Republic decided to buy P-3Cs from the United States.

A P-3C costs \$130 million and will be the most expensive weapon of the ROK Armed Forces. The ROK Government signed a contract with Lockheed in 1991 to purchase eight P-3Cs on a gradual basis, beginning in 1995. This program is the second most expensive contract in the military buildup project after the Korean Fighter Program.

Concerned government officials and military experts said on 25 April: Although Defense Ministry officials

preferred the Atlantique of France's Dassault Aviation due to its superiority in price and performance over the P-3Cs, the P-3Cs were selected. This gives rise to suspicions regarding the selection process.

Lockheed dismantled its P-3Cs production line in 1987. Defense-industry experts say that it is unthinkable for Lockheed to install a new production line to manufacture eight P-3Cs and that they doubt Lockheed will be able to deliver the planes. In connection with this, rumors abound inside and outside the military that the P-3Cs were selected due to Lockheed's lobbying efforts and former Navy Chief of Staff Kim Chong-ho's strong recommendation.

### Irregularities in Air Force's F-16 Choice Reported

#### Samsung To Start Assembling F-16's

SK2604081593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT  
26 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP)—Samsung Aerospace Co. will start assembling F-16 fighter planes in Korea next year as part of a 5 billion-U.S.-dollar project to modernize the South Korean air force. Samsung, as prime contractor in the Korea fighter program, will complete an F-16 assembly line equipped with jigs and fixtures in Sachon, near Pusan, in early 1994.

The company, which is expected to increase its program-related sales from 7 million won last year to 17 million won this year, is to make 12 planes in 1994-95 by assembling kits supplied by General Dynamics Corp. on a complete knock-down basis. It will produce 36 additional F-16s using local parts between 1996 and 1997 and 72 from 1998 to 1999 using more local parts, bringing total licensed production to 120 fighters and ultimately increasing the local content to 40 percent.

Sources say they expect no delays despite a cloud of suspicion over the way the plane was changed from the F-18 to the F-16. The prime contractor is responsible for final assembly and for front fuselage and engine assembly.

Korean Air and Daewoo Heavy Industries, as subcontractors, are responsible for the wings and rear fuselage assembly and for the central fuselage assembly, respectively. Samsung will account for 80 percent of the production in terms of value, and Korean Air and Daewoo for the remaining 20 percent.

#### Former Minister: Change Not Due to Pressure

SK2604110393 Seoul YONHAP in English 1020 GMT  
26 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP)—A former defense minister said on Monday that the last-minute change of the model of fighter planes to be introduced under an air force modernization plan was due to a financial reason and not because of any outside pressure as speculated. "The change of the FX model from McDonnell-Douglas

Co.'s F-18 to F-16 of the General Dynamics was based on a review by the battle ability buildup committee," said Yi Chong-ku who was defense minister at a time when the selection of the FX model was announced in March 1991. He said there was no instructions or pressure of any kind from Chongwadae [presidential offices] in connection with the change.

While meeting with reporters at his private office in Southern Seoul, Yi said the reason for the change of the model was mostly because of a financial reason as announced at that time. He said that it was true F-18 was better than F-16 in performance, but its price went up prohibitively from the original estimate.

The ex-defense minister said it was not that F-18 was finally approved as FX model by the president as former air force chief of staff Chong Yong-hu alleged. "A contract was simply nearing conclusion with McDonnell-Douglas for the purchase of F-18's when the change was made," he said.

#### Former Official: Lobbying Involved

SK2604030593 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 25 Apr 93 p 1

[Text] Chongwadae and military authorities reportedly intervened to put unjust pressure in replacing the F-18 fighter with the F-16 fighter in the Sixth Republic's buildup of the Korean Fighter Program of the ROK Air Force. As a result, speculation abounds that further irregularities may be involved in this.

Therefore, there must be an all-out investigation into the military buildup program in addition to the on-going investigation into irregularities in personnel selection by the military.

Former Air Force Chief of Staff Chong Yong-hu, who was dismissed in the middle of this program's implementation, said on 24 April: "At that time, the Air Force selected the F-18 based on the study conducted by the Defense Ministry and other agencies. However, President No Tae-u delayed the signing of the selection twice and finally signed it on the third time." He added: "In particular, the government insisted on replacing the F-18 with the F-16, some of which the Air Force had at that time. I know that this was due to effective lobbying by Gregory, the former commander of the U.S. Seventh Air Force and an agent for General Dynamics."

Upon being informed of his dismissal, former Chief of Staff Chong was admitted into the Metropolitan Armed Forces Hospital from 24 August-11 September 1990, even though he was not sick. It is suspected that he was hospitalized to be kept silent.

Referring to his sudden dismissal, he said: "I know this was because I did not accept the requests of Chongwadae and former generals for promotions of certain colonels and generals and because I opposed the replacement of the F-18 with the F-16."

Former Chief of Staff Chong also said that although the Air Force selected the F-18 of McDonnell Douglas on 20 December 1989 as part of the 3.5 trillion-won fighter program, President No Tae-u approved of the plan to acquire 120 F-18's only on the third request for approval.

However, upon dismissing Chief of Staff Chong, the government of the Sixth Republic decided to replace the F-18 with the F-16 and formally announced this in March 1991, alleging that the F-18's were expensive. At the time, the F-16 was coming under fire for defects in its body and this year, its manufacturers have ceased production.

Moreover, the F-18 was selected as a result of several years of joint studies by the Defense Ministry, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Air Force, and Korea Institute for Defense Analysis.

Then Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun asked Chief of Staff Chong to check into the Metropolitan Armed Forces Hospital for having received money for promotions of colonels and generals. While hospitalized, he was discharged without ceremony. He said: "I rejected promotion requests by then Chief Presidential Security Guard Yi Hyon-u; Yu Hak-song, chairman of the National Assembly National Defense Committee; Kim Chin-chae, chief secretary of the Democratic Liberal Party president; and Kim Chong-hwi, senior presidential secretary for diplomatic and security affairs for colonels and generals positions." He added that Chief Presidential Security Guard Yi Hyon-u and Secretary Kim Chin-chae had made requests for some colonels' promotions; Defense Committee Chairman Yu Hak-song for some brigadier generals' promotions; and Senior Secretary Kim Chong-hwi for some lieutenant colonels' promotions."

Former Chief of Staff Chong also said: "I did not receive any money for promotions. However, some officers who had been promoted, visited me and left money." He added: "I will answer the prosecution's summons, if they should call me."

### Article Describes 'Yulgok' Military Buildup Project

*SK2604101393 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 26 Apr 93 p 2*

[Article by correspondent Kim Chae-hong: "What Is the Yulgok Project?"]

[Text] The "Yulgok Project" is a code name for the weapons and equipment modernization project which President Pak Chong-hui started in 1976 to achieve a self-reliant defense capability. This project is aimed at importing weapons and technology from foreign countries to manufacture high-technological equipment. It is generally called the military buildup program.

When the Carter administration asked the ROK to put an end to its human rights violations and threatened to stop military assistance, President Pak Chong-hui mapped out a military buildup plan in the name of achieving a self-reliant defense capability.

Under special instructions from President Pak to build a basis for a self-reliant defense, Chongwadae [presidential offices] and Defense Ministry officials mapped out mid-term and long-term plans. They also adopted Yulgok, a pen name of Yi I, who insisted on building a 100,000-man army [right before Japan's invasion of the Choson Dynasty in 1592], as a code name.

As a result of the Yulgok Project, the ROK could manufacture M16 rifles and Korean-type missiles in the late 1970's. It later could manufacture K1 tanks and Chegong [control over the sky] light trainer planes.

The Korean Fighter Program (KFP) of the Air Force, under which an assembly plant is now being built; the Korean Destroyer Experimental program (KDX); and the submarine building program are important programs of the Yulgok Project.

Samsung Aviation, Korean Air, and other affiliate companies of ROK business conglomerates are participating in the KFP. They have a plan to import technologies from the United States and manufacture planes at home.

The ROK uses German technologies for the Navy warship project, and the Daewoo Shipbuilding Company is a major company involved.

The defense budget, the defense taxes, and donations for national defense were a source of revenues for this project up until the middle of the Sixth Republic. However, the defense budget is the only source of revenues now.

### PRC Trade Talks To Be Held 28-30 Apr in Beijing

*SK2604044593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP)—South Korea and China hold their first working-level trade meeting Wednesday to Friday in Beijing, the Foreign Ministry announced Monday. The two countries agreed on annual meetings, alternating the host, last September, when they upgraded a privately concluded trade agreement to an inter-governmental accord after diplomatic normalization Aug. 24.

Agenda items include explanations of each other's trade and investment policies and tariffication systems. Bilateral trade has more than doubled over the past three years, growing from 3.82 billion U.S. dollars in 1990 to 8.22 billion dollars last year. Seoul posted its first surplus with Beijing in 1992, working up from minus 720 million dollars in 1990 to plus 760 million dollars last year.

**PRC 3d Largest Trading Partner in 1st Quarter**  
*SK2604080793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0700 GMT  
26 Apr 93*

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP)—China has emerged as Korea's third-largest trading partner, trouncing Hong Kong and Germany, the Korea Foreign Trade Association said Monday. First-quarter trade with China was 1.88 billion U.S. dollars—1.07 billion dollars in exports and 810 million dollars in imports—putting China in third place after the United States and Japan.

Last year, trade volume with the communist country was 6.37 billion dollars, 2.65 billion dollars in exports and 3.72 billion dollars in imports, and lagged behind Hong Kong (6.7 billion dollars) and Germany (6.62 billion dollars). The increase in the three months was attributed by KFTA to China's surge in exports, up 161.8 percent over a year earlier.

Korea's trade with Hong Kong remained at 1.67 billion dollars (1.46 billion dollars in exports and 210 million dollars in imports) while trade with Germany stood at 1.5 billion dollars (663 million dollars in exports and 839 million dollars in imports). Korea's trade with the United States amounted to 8.53 billion dollars with exports up 7.5 percent at 4.13 billion dollars and imports down 4.5 percent at 4.4 billion dollars. Trade with Japan scored 6.93 billion dollars—2.53 billion dollars in exports and 4.39 billion dollars in imports—January-March.

**PRC 2d Biggest Auto Export Market 1st Quarter**  
*SK2304032293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT  
23 Apr 93*

[Text] Seoul, April 23 (YONHAP)—China bought more South Korean cars in the first quarter than any other country except the United States, industry sources said Friday. China bought 23,700 Korean cars for 148 million U.S. dollars in January-March, beating Germany and becoming the second largest importer of Korean cars, according to the sources.

In March alone, Korean exports to China totaled 100 million dollars, putting Korea in first place ahead of the United States with exports to China of 67 million dollars. The comparable figures were 11 million dollars in January and 37 million dollars in February.

Exports to China were 714 vehicles and 64 million dollars for the whole of last year. Korean salesmen in Beijing say Korean cars sell like hot cakes thanks to their good quality and relatively low prices. Buyers are even willing to pay considerable premiums to get them, they say. Meanwhile, exports to the U.S. and German markets amounted to 175 million dollars and 84 million dollars, respectively, in the same quarter.

**Trade With Russia Declines 11.8% in 1st Quarter**  
*SK2604012293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0101 GMT  
26 Apr 93*

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP)—The volume of trade between Russia and Korea declined 11.8 percent in the first quarter because tied loans to Moscow were suspended. Bilateral trade amounted to 5,272 teu (20-foot equivalent units) in the three months, down from 5,980 teu in the same period last year.

Exports were 3,463 teu, down 35.6 percent from 5,380 teu, while imports doubled to 1,809 teu from 600 teu because Russia is paying the interest on tied loans in kind. Delivery of consumer goods under tied loans stopped last October.

Although total trade fell, non-governmental trade rose an average of 30 percent a month to 1,000 teu in the quarter, a shipping agent for the Korea-Russia route said Monday. Because a 20-foot container on average holds 30,000 U.S. dollars of products, exports to Russia in January-March were an estimated 103 million dollars. Electronic items such as television sets, video cassette recorders and refrigerators, garments, fabrics and beverages make up exports; while imports are mostly raw sugar, paper, feed grain and synthetic resins.

**Fishing Boats Begin Withdrawal From Okhotsk Sea**

*SK2204131993 Seoul YONHAP in English 1138 GMT  
22 Apr 93*

[Text] Seoul, April 22 (YONHAP)—As Russia has decided to ban pollack catching in the high seas of Okhotsk beginning mid-June, South Korean fishing boats have begun to withdraw from the area. Sources at the fisheries administration and deep-sea fishery circles said on Thursday a total of 31 Korean boats were in the Okhotsk Sea area, of which 10 that were in the high seas area of Okhotsk have started to return home.

A fisheries administration official said, however, that those among the 31 boats which were operating in the economic waters of Russia in Okhotsk will continue catching fish there under a contract signed with Russia. Korea caught about 107,000 tons of pollacks in the Russian sea last year. The ban, if actually effected, is feared to deal a big blow to the country's deep-sea fishing industry. The official said his administration would, in joint efforts with China, Poland and other relevant countries, promote negotiations with Russia for permission for continued fishing there.

**New Envoy to Japan Welcomes Visit by Emperor**  
*OW2304120893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1147 GMT  
23 Apr 93*

[Text] Seoul, April 23 KYODO—Newly appointed South Korean Ambassador to Japan Kong No-myong said Friday [23 April] that Seoul would welcome an early

visit by Japanese Emperor Akihito. Kong, who will soon replace current Ambassador O Chae-hui, told Japanese reporters here that it would be symbolic for the emperor to visit South Korea, a country Japan once ruled as a colony, in that it would liquidate the past history. The sooner the emperor makes such a visit, the better, he said.

"It would be possible if South Koreans see Japan taking a soul-searching attitude about its past colonial rule and showing efforts to resolve pending bilateral problems such as the 'comfort women' issue," Kong said. He also said it would be a blessing for him if the emperor would visit during his term as ambassador.

Japan was the colonial ruler of the Korean peninsula from 1915 to 1945, and historians estimate that up to 200,000 Asian women, mostly Korean, were taken to wartime brothels to provide sex for Japanese Imperial Army soldiers during World War II. Japan formally acknowledged last year that the Japanese military was involved in recruiting the "comfort women," but it has denied they were forced to serve as prostitutes.

"Seoul has decided not to demand compensation for the matter and has guaranteed them lifetime assistance. The Korean side has done all it has to do for the 'comfort women.' We are waiting the results of Japan's investigations into the truth of the comfort women issue," Kong said. The South Korean Government enacted a law early this month to extend financial support to former comfort women. President Kim Yong-sam urged Japan on Tuesday to determine the truth behind the claims of Korean women who insist they were forced to serve in Japanese military brothels.

Asked about Japan's bid for a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council, Kong said Japan's role in the international society is increasing. Kong said, however, that Seoul has not determined its position on the council seat matter.

### Official Stresses Need for Constructive Japan Ties

SK2604105793 Seoul YONHAP in English 1016 GMT  
26 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP)—South Korea said Monday the "comfort women" sensitivity need not stand in the way of constructive future relations with Japan and called for equal attention to the issues of the past and present. The message was delivered when Yu Pyong-u, director-general of Foreign Ministry Asian Affairs Bureau, met in Seoul with his Japanese counterpart Tadashi Ikeda in 90-minute talks.

Ikeda's visit was largely to tap on the South Korean opinion regarding comfort women, name given to as many as 200,000 estimated Korean victims taken to frontline brothels to serve sex to Japanese soldiers during World War II. Ikeda did not specify when Japan will announce the second report on the comfort women but

explained researchers are in their fourth month of digging into over 300,000 pages of documents and that they are in their final stage of investigation.

Seoul demands that Tokyo admit to using force when recruiting the Korean women, but the Japanese official told Yu the newly discovered materials do not contain new information. Tokyo sought Seoul government's assistance in directly meeting with the Korean comfort women to gather witness accounts, but Seoul promised help only if the victims were willing to meet with Japanese officials.

"But I explained that the comfort women issue need not be necessarily connected to all aspects of South Korea-Japan relations. We can certainly pursue constructive side at the same time," Yu said after the meeting. Yu said they did not discuss Tokyo's specific compensation measures for the women because it is too early to discuss them before a full disclosure on Japan's part.

### Paper Anticipates 'Pragmatic Approach' to Japan Ties

SK2304100193 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
23 Apr 93 p 8

[By staff correspondent Sa Tong-sok]

[Text] The government plans to pursue a pragmatic approach toward Japan by separating political and diplomatic issues from economic affairs in its bid to chart a future-oriented model of economic cooperation between the two countries.

In this vein, the government is considering giving affirmative answers to demands that Japan has been making in connection with bilateral trade.

The government's cautious turnaround in policies toward Japan results from its judgement that Korea's past approach toward Japan—linking binational economic affairs with the past history between Seoul and Tokyo—has been of little effect in resolving strained binational ties.

Officials at the Economic Planning Board say many Japanese politicians and businessmen harbor a good deal of animosity in Korea's hardline approach toward Japan and have been lethargic to Korea's demands in the economic sector.

Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Yi Kyong-sik yesterday discussed these and other topics concerning Japan with new Korean Ambassador to Japan Kong No-myong.

Details of their discussion were not immediately known but analysts speculated that the two may have discussed Korea's policy change toward Japan.

The government's policy change also appears in line with President Kim Yong-sam's major turnaround in the comfort women issue. Kim declared a couple of weeks ago

that Korea will no longer demand Japan give financial compensation to Korean comfort women forced to provide sexual services for Japanese frontline soldiers during World War II.

The Economic Planning Board said in a recent report that Korea's hardline stance against Japan has created strong anti-Korean sentiments in the Japanese business community, thus making it hard for Korea to demand a speedy transfer of technology and investment.

"Despite talk of bilateral economic cooperation, Korea has failed to reap any substantial fruit in economic ties with Japan," according to the report.

The trade imbalance between the two countries, running absolutely in favor of Japan, is showing little sign of improvement. Korea's trade deficit with Japan amounted to 7.9 billion dollars last year on a customs clearance basis and the trade shortfall with Japan exceeded that with all the countries around the world of about five billion dollars.

Japan's investment in Korea has also been on the decline since 1987 with the 1992 value estimated at 154 million dollars compared with 497 million dollars in 1987.

The government, in its bid to substantiate economic cooperation with Japan, is weighing dismantling discriminatory trade restrictions imposed against only Japan on a gradual basis.

In this regard, the government plans to review the import diversification program devised to block imports from Japan in such a direction as to clarify designation criteria while seeking to draw up a timetable for the dismantling of the system.

Currently, the Korean government bars import of some Japanese products under the import diversification program.

The government is also planning to strengthen the protection of Japanese intellectual property rights in Korea in compliance with their demands.

Japanese general trading companies will be given a wider business scope in doing business in Korea.

As a way to accelerate capital inducement from Japan, the government is considering improving the investment climate for Japanese investment. These will include easing restrictions on foreign borrowings and real estate purchases by Japanese companies, the EPB said.

"We will do what we are supposed to and in return we will request Japan to be more sincere in resolving pending trade issues," an EPB official said.

**Iran Urges Seoul Investment in 'Free Trade Zone'**  
SK2604080993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0707 GMT  
26 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP)—Iran has asked South Korea to invest in road construction, petrochemical projects and mining in a free trade zone near the straits of Hormuz, an industry source said Monday. The source said that at a labor ministers meeting in Tehran on April 19-24, Iranian Vice President Roughani Zanjai asked Korean Labor Minister Yi In-che to invest in the zone.

Yi told the Iranian he would consider joint investment in consultation with other ministries and asked Zanjai to make Korean investment institutionally possible, he said. Exports to Iran were worth 800 million U.S. dollars last year and imports were 1 billion dollars of oil.

**Ministry Announces Increased Flights to Australia**

SK2304112293 Seoul YONHAP in English 1042 GMT  
23 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 23 (YONHAP)—Korea and Australia have agreed to increase their regular passenger flights beginning November this year. The Transportation Ministry reported on Friday that at an aviation meeting held in Seoul on April 21-22, the two countries decided to increase regular flights by one each airline of the two countries from the current two a week to four in November this year, five in November next year, six in April in 1995, and seven in November 1995.

Also during the meeting, Korea earned the right to fly to brisbane and another australian city it would choose in addition to sydney it now serves. The two countries agreed to further discuss at the September meeting the issue of mutually granting the beyond rights, the ministry said.

**Democratic Liberal Party Wins All 3 By-Elections**  
SK2404005693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0021 GMT  
24 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 24 (YONHAP)—Ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] candidates won all three by-elections seen as a referendum for President Kim Yong-sam's anti-corruption campaign. DLP candidates Kang Kyong-sik of Pusan's Tongnae-A, Pak Chong-ung of Saha also in Pusan, handily defeated their rivals in the power base of Kim Yong-sam. The ruling party's Son Hak-kyu also beat out rival candidates in Kwangmyong, Kyonggi Province.

Voter turnout was very low at 41 percent. The election results were viewed by many analysts as a resounding victory for President Kim and his efforts to wipe out official corruption and undertake broad reform in politics, government and all other segments of society.

They also were the first electoral test for the Democratic Party [DP], led by chairman Yi Ki-taek, since its defeat in the presidential election and the subsequent retirement from politics of Kim Tae-chung. The election outcome is expected to pose considerable difficulties for the main opposition party and Yi's leadership.

According to official tallies, the ruling party's Kang Kyong-sik received 72,233 votes or 82.2 percent of the 87,905 cast in the Tongnae-A district, followed by the Democratic Party's Chong In-cho, who managed to garner only 15,667 votes. In the Saha district, the DLP's Pak Chong-ung received 53,636 votes, or 52.7 percent of the total, while the DP's Kim Chong-kil received 20,624 votes and the New Political Reform Party's Hong Sun-o got 19,433 votes. In Kwangmyong, where the Democratic Party had hoped to do well, the DLP's Son Hak-kyu ran neck and neck in early stages of ballot counting with the DP's Choe Chong-taek, but emerged a winner with 41,683 votes (44.9 percent) against 28,373 votes (30.6 percent) for Choe.

Officials and analysts attributed the low voter turnout to the facts that election day was not a holiday and that there were no clear cut issues. In a statement, Son Hak-kyu said his election victory in Kwangmyong was not his alone but for President Kim and his policy. "It is the people's expression of their overwhelming support for President Kim's reform," he said.

The DLP, in a statement issued by spokesman Kang Chae-sop, said the party had once again confirmed that the people were solidly behind President Kim's strong reform policy. The ruling party would accept the verdict of the people as a mandate and "their order" to carry on the president's reform policy, Kang said.

The Democratic Party said it would humbly accept the outcome and try to work for reform, and it called a meeting of the supreme council for Saturday to discuss the direction it will have to take in the wake of its defeat. Yun Kwan, chairman of the central election management committee, said the by-elections were the "cleanest and fairest in history" and thanked the people for their cooperation in enabling the committee to carry out such exemplary elections.

### Highest Voter Turnout in Pusan

SK2304123393 Seoul YONHAP in English 1223 GMT  
23 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 23 (YONHAP)—The final voters turnout rate in Friday's National Assembly by-elections in three districts was 41.3 percent, the Central Election Management Committee reported. By area, the Saha District of Pusan showed the highest rate of 42.1 percent as 102,300 of the total 242,762 eligible voters took part in the voting.

In Kwangmyong, Kyonggi Province, 93,414 people of the 226,493 eligible voters cast ballots to show a turnout of 41.2 percent. In the Tongnae-a district of Pusan, the

rate was 40.4 percent as 88,537 of the total 218,891 voters voted. The rate is compared with the 67.6 percent turnout in the previous general elections and the average 73.0 percent in by-elections during the 13th National Assembly period.

### National Assembly Speaker Said To Resign 24 Apr

SK2404052993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0506 GMT  
24 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 24 (YONHAP)—Rep. Pak Chun-kyu was to submit his resignation as speaker of the National Assembly on Saturday afternoon, according to reliable sources. He would issue a statement on his wealth at the assembly, the sources said. The assembly is expected to vote on his resignation on Monday.

Leaders of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party are said to have persuaded Pak to make the statement instead of addressing the parliament on his personal assets some of which were suspected to have been amassed through questionable means. After resigning, Pak will go abroad for six months and when he returns he may resign from the National Assembly, an aide said on Saturday.

### YONHAP Cites CNN Interview With Kim Yong-sam

SK2404054493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0348 GMT  
24 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 24 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam says he did not want North Korea to be totally isolated and that if North Korea collapsed suddenly it could have very unhappy results. He told the American Television Cable News Network (CNN) that he strongly desired peaceful reunification through reconciliation and trust between Seoul and Pyongyang.

"The reunification of Korean peninsula will cost tremendous budgets for us and we are preparing for several situations," Kim said. CNN broadcast the taped interview in the United States on Friday.

"Seoul and Pyongyang already agreed on the inter-Korea basic agreement," he said when asked about a summit with Kim Il-song. "It is a matter of time that the dialogue will start again. I think when some preconditions, like mutual trust, are resolved, the reunification is possible within the century."

On his reforms, Kim said, "a recent survey showed more than 75 percent of the people support the reform policies. So I am sure of achieving new Korea with the support."

### Kim Yong-sam's Anticorruption Drive Reaches Military

SK2604080693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0656 GMT  
26 Apr 93

[By Cho Se-hyon]

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam's anti-corruption drive is heading deep into the military establishment, which has long been suspected as a hotbed of corruption but was an untouchable area under the governments of former army generals. While the long knives of reform were taking out the cancerous growths of corruption in the political and educational circles in the first days of Kim's administration, the nation's military lay low, accepting the unexpected reshuffles of its leaders without a grumble.

The suspected corruption in the military, large or small, was thoroughly and effectively covered up by presidents Pak Chong-hui, Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u. For more than three decades, no one dared to blow the whistle on the irregularities, some of which have even become folklore.

But the whirlwinds of reform appeared finally to have reached the military quarters when former chief of the staff of the Navy, Adm. Kim Chong-ho, was found to have accepted hundreds of millions of won in exchange for promoting some senior officers. The money-for-promotion scandal, however, had all the markings of a curtain-raiser for bigger things to come.

As though trying to satisfy the people's expectations, a former chief of staff of the Air Force, Gen. Chong Yong-hu, came forward last Saturday and alleged that irregularities had occurred during the process of selecting the nation's mainstay fighter plane by the No administration. As law enforcement authorities were reported to be looking into possible irregularities born of collusion between the military and the defense industry, the defense ministry convened a hasty meeting Sunday of high-ranking commanders presided over by Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae.

In an apparent effort to forestall any unrest and concern among the ranks, the ministry decided to undertake its own investigation. At the center of suspicion is the "Yulgok Enterprise," the codename for the national defense program launched by president Pak in 1974.

Under the program, the government purchased foreign arms and carried out modernization of the armed forces from 1986. At least 30 percent of the nation's defense budget was allocated for the "Yulgok Enterprise."

Investigation into the "Yulgok enterprise" is tantamount to a probe of the No administration, according to one analyst. It also signals that the "scalpel" of President Kim's anti-corruption campaign is reaching the heart of the nation's military establishment, he said.

Until Kim became the country's first civilian president in more than three decades, the "Yulgok Enterprise" had never been under the scrutiny of government or parliamentary auditors nor any other inspectors. Feasibility studies for any defense industry related enterprise, processes of weapons procurement, and contracts with foreign companies for the purchase of weapons all were conducted behind a veil of secrecy and never explored by anyone in depth.

The "Yulgok Enterprise" was the untouchable of untouchables as any single project worth more than 5 billion won required the approval of the president during the No administration. It was because of this that public suspicion over the government's decision to switch the country's mainstay fighter aircraft in 1990 was ignored and any attempt to question the move was stonewalled. Officially, the No administration explained that it had to switch the type of fighter from the McDonnell Douglas F-18 to the General Dynamics F-16 because of budget problems.

Nevertheless, many suspected payoffs behind the move as the government decision ran against all accepted international business practices and government agreements, some observers say. There had already been an exchange of memorandums between the two governments on the F-16 deal and the proposed Korean purchase of the planes had been approved by the U.S. congress.

Former air force chief of staff Chong alleged that the government decided on the F-18 as a result of the defense ministry's study, but an order came from the top to change the fighter to the F-16. All personnel who took part in the F-18 had been removed from their positions, Chong claimed.

The so-called Korean Fighter Program (KFP) was said to be worth 1,500 billion won, the second largest government project after a planned super high-speed train between Seoul and Pusan. The prosecution's investigation into alleged irregularities in the "Yulgok Enterprise" has just begun, said one analyst. It was not immediately clear how far the government of Kim Yong-sam was prepared to delve into some allegations, but it could have a very far-reaching repercussion not only in the military but the nation as a whole, he said.

### More Than 90 Percent Support Anticorruption Drive

SK2604092493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0855 GMT  
26 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP)—More than 90 percent of South Koreans say they support President Kim Yong-sam's anti-corruption drive and are willing to take an active part in it, according to a poll Monday. The Korea research center interviewed 1,512 adults across the country by telephone during April 17-19 for the

**Information Ministry.** In the poll, 94.3 percent said they supported the drive and 96.9 percent wanted all corruption to be eradicated.

Some 97.9 percent said they would vigorously participate in the campaign to uproot corruption and irregularities and 94.7 percent said they were even ready to endure any difficulty, including paying extra taxes (51.6 percent), if the drive was to completely get rid of corruption within a year. Asked if they had ever offered bribes during the past year, 20.2 percent said yes. And in particular, 61.4 percent of the mothers in their 30s who said yes had bribed their children's teachers.

Asked who they had bribed, 27.9 percent said teachers, followed by business acquaintances (19 percent), superiors at work (16.7 percent), policemen (8.9 percent), government officials other than police and tax officials (8.5 percent) and tax officials (3 percent). Of the 44.4 percent who said they had bribed government officials, politicians or teachers at least once, 86 percent had found the bribes effective.

Asked what motivated them to pay bribes, a mere 26.5 percent said it was a token of appreciation. Some 23.1 percent said it was their own idea, 13.3 percent did it for business reasons, 12.9 percent out of habit and 8.7 percent in response to demands.

Asked where the reforms should start, at the top with 44.8 percent were government agencies related to civil petitions and permits, followed by politicians (25.7 percent), teachers and educational institutions (14.1 percent), high-ranking public servants (13.2 percent), companies (5.5 percent), lawyers (5.4 percent), tax officials (4.5 percent) and policemen (3.4 percent).

### **Seoul To Limit Visits by Foreign Heads of State**

**SK2204131793 Seoul YONHAP in English 1112 GMT**  
**22 Apr 93**

[Text] Seoul, April 22 (YONHAP)—The government has decided to limit state visits to Korea by foreign heads of state to about six a year in a move to rectify the past trend of "diplomacy overspending." The government also resolved to see to it that the president makes an oversea trip only when it is practically needed for diplomatic reason. Even when a presidential trip is made, members of his entourage would be reduced. And, the lease period of a special plane would be cut short.

A plan announced by the Government Administration Ministry on Thursday also showed that airport and other welcoming programs for visiting foreign VIP's would be drastically simplified in the days ahead. When a foreign head of state visits Korea, the foreign minister and the ambassador from the visitor's country alone would welcome the visitor at the airport, doing away with the practice of the prime minister, administration minister and the Seoul mayor being among the airport welcoming

crowd. Besides, there will be no more parade of a traditional military bugle corps and flower presentation at airport.

At state banquets for visiting foreign heads of state, guests will be limited to less than 100 and attending guests will in principle be made to wear business suites instead of tuxedo. No welcoming placards would be hung along major streets, either, according to the plan.

### **Seoul Administration: City Water Contamination 'Severe'**

**SK2304095593 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English**  
**23 Apr 93 p 3**

[Text] Spring water in the metropolitan area is in such devastating condition that it is not even safe to used as sundry water in public bath houses and for other non-potable purposes.

According to the Seoul city administration yesterday, evaluation showed that the level of contamination is so severe that the spring water would have to undergo expensive treatment processes if it is to be reused at all.

The scientific evaluation was conducted by the Seoul Metropolitan Government Institute of Health and Environment for a six-month period to determine the reusability of the water.

Research officials took samples from 31 locations where subway construction is underway at depths of over 30 meters and subjected them to various tests in 33 categories.

The finding showed that the underground spring water at the 31 locations failed to meet most of the requirements, making it unsuitable for any sort of human use.

About the only place where spring water remains relatively free of severe contamination was that in Kongdok-tong, western Seoul, under the construction site of the No. 5 Subway Line.

Categorically, four sites showed acidity content exceeding the permissible level of between 6.5-9.0 pH, 17 violating the 5 milligram per liter ceiling for suspended solids and 28 with excessive magnesium and calcium composition.

The high presence of magnesium and calcium in water is particularly dangerous because they have a chemical tendency to corrode steel pipes in the water channeling network.

In 28 of the 31 locations, magnesium and calcium contents sharply exceeded the allowable limit of 120 milligrams per liter, indicating the seriousness of the contamination.

Making the situation worse, the evaluation revealed that germs were detected in 17 locations and the research officials said secondary treatment is essential to get rid of the contaminants.

Despite the poor quality of recycled sewage water, more than 20,000 public facilities, including bath houses and restaurants are believed to be using it and City Hall has been alerted for the introduction of stronger regulations to ensure that the water quality is improved.

The officials said the contamination of spring water is the direct result of the flow of various impurities as well as rainwater containing a high acidity content into the soil and the drainage system.

"There has been strong emphasis on enhancing the water quality in the nation's major rivers but no efforts to address the devastating contamination of spring water that must be effectively utilized," one official observed.

He said the Environment Ministry, as well as the Health-Social Affairs Ministry, must devise more effective spring water treatment systems so as to efficiently use it for at least non-potable purposes.

### **Seoul To Increase S&T Spending to 5% GNP by 2001**

SK2404024393 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD SUPPLEMENT in English 24 Apr 93 p 3

[Text] The Korean Government sets the goal of increasing S&T investment to 5 percent of the GNP by 2001. In pursuit of this goal, the government will increase S&T investment to 3.5 percent of the GNP by 1996: subsequent increases will bring total S&T investment to \$42 billion by 2001, which is the same amount invested by Germany in 1989.

#### **Public R&D funding**

##### **S&T investment increase in the government sector**

The S&T budget has increased gradually at an annual rate of 18 percent, which is slightly over 15 percent of the average budgetary growth rate. This rate is, however, a meager part of the total government budget.

The government is faced with the possibility of having to raise taxes to obtain the funds required to finance this higher level of S&T investment.

At the same time, however, there are growing demands for the government to use its limited funds to improve agriculture, education, environment, infrastructure and welfare.

Despite this pressure, the government will continue to give top priority to S&T development in recognition of the important role it plays in national, economic and social development.

As part of this plan, the government will require relevant ministries to increase R&D funding of all short-, mid- and long-term programs falling within their areas of responsibility.

The government will also increase the percentage of the total defense budget which is allocated to R&D investment from the current 2.6 percent to 7 percent by the early 2000s and promote the dual use program through joint research among academia, industry and research institutes. In its operation of various funds, the government will call for a certain percentage of the funds to be lent or invested in R&D.

The government will also raise \$1,364 million (1 trillion won) S&T promotion fund between 1992 and 1996 under the provision of the S&T Promotion Law.

This fund will consist of government funds, dividends and proceeds from the sale of government-supported institutes, proceeds from the S&T lottery and subsidies of investment institutes and the private sect.

The government will use this fund to finance conditional loans to projects that apply and commercialize technologies, which are less risky than basic and seed technology development project, to which the fund will be endowed as subsidies.

##### **Increased investment by government-supported institutes**

Government-supported institutes account for a considerable sector of the national economy and are operated in the public interest. Despite this responsibility to the public, their R&D investment is less than that of private companies.

In terms of 1990 R&D investment as a percentage of total sales, the manufacturing industry recorded 2.07 percent while that of the 13 government-owned institutes was only 1.16 percent.

MOST is taking various measures to promote R&D investment by government-supported institutes. As part of these measures, MOST operates a system under which the government not only recommends that government-supported institutes increase R&D investment corresponding to the institutional characteristics but also requires them to invest a certain percentage of their total sales to R&D or surrender the proceeds to technology development funds in the form of subsidies.

MOST plans to expand this requirement to the Korea Telecommunication, Korea Gas Corp. and the Korea Power and Electricity Corp.

In addition, the ratio of R&D investment in management evaluation of the government-supported institutes will increase from the current 4.12 percent to 8.15 percent.

Management improvements through technological innovations will be fully reflected by the promotion of employees.

##### **Private sector R&D funding**

R&D investment total sales by the private decreased from 1.94 percent in 1989 to 1.88 percent in 1990. In the

manufacturing industry, the percentage decreased from 2.14 percent in 1989 to 2.07 percent in 1990.

In the electric & electronic equipment sector, R&D investment was 4.98 percent, while that by the measuring, control and optical sectors was 3.39 percent.

During the same period, investment by the transport equipment manufacturing sector was 2.31 percent. The most active R&D investment by the private sector in 1990 was posted in the field of service industry, which invested 2.39 percent of its total sales.

#### The R&D system in Korea

##### Support for industrial technology innovation

###### Tax related incentives

First, the government will start by mending the Tax Laws to allow companies that invest in more technology and personnel development to pay less tax.

Second, the government will decrease the depreciation period for research equipment and facilities to bring it in line with the shortened technology and R&D span.

Third, the government will increase the special depreciation rate on company assets from 50 percent to 90 percent for companies that engage in developing new technology.

Fourth, the government will authorize private research institutes to commence operation within four years after purchasing a site. As part of these supportive measures, the government will also assist in founding these research institutes as well as increase the tax exemption rates applied to their research equipment.

Finally, the government will allow companies to transfer imported, tax-exempt research equipment to universities and other research institutes free of charge within five years of importation. This action will foster efficiency in R&D investment and provide opportunities for companies to contribute to the R&D activities of research institutes.

##### Expanding financial support for technology development

The Korea Technology Banking Corp. (KTB) is reinforcing support for technology development and commercialization projects as well as technology and management training.

The National Assembly passed the Korea Technology Banking Corp. Law in 1991, which diversified the fund supply line, freeing the KTB from having to depend on internal capital and issuing bonds.

Under the new law, KTB is allowed to receive funds from government-supported institutes and other organizations and operate a technology development lottery.

This will enable KTB to increase its capital from \$205 million to \$684 million. At the same time, the ceiling on issuing bonds was raised from five to 20 times of its net capital.

In 1992, the Center for R&D Commercialization (CRDC) was established under the KTB to stimulate R&D results into commercial products in a more efficient and systematic manner.

To activate technology development funds of banks, the government will increase the size of the fund and ease the requirements to qualify as a recipient, with companies demonstrating excellent technological innovation being given first consideration.

##### Industrial technology support

If the government's plan to foster industrial technology innovation fails to spark the interest of the private sector, it would be doomed to inefficient execution. It is, therefore, necessary to reinforce public relations activities while improving the overall system.

Mindful of this requirement, the government plans to publicize its regulations and information on technology developments through information networks like the KETEL system.

It will also publish and distribute a series of books on related regulations that can be used as a course book in training programs for businessmen.

## Burma

### SRV Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives 25 April

*BK2604062993 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Apr 93*

[Text] At the invitation of U Nyunt Swe, deputy foreign minister of the Government of Union of Myanmar [Burma], Mr. Vu Khoan, deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], arrived in Yangon [Rangoon] by air this evening. He will visit the Union of Myanmar until 28 April.

The three-member Vietnamese delegation was welcomed at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister U Nyunt Swe, responsible personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vietnamese Ambassador Mr. Nguyen Van Tiep, and officials from the Vietnamese Embassy.

It has been learned that the deputy foreign minister of Vietnam will meet, coordinate, and hold discussions with responsible personnel from related ministries to strengthen the existing relationship between the Union of Myanmar and SRV.

### Trade Minister Returns From PRC Spring Fair

*BK2504162493 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Apr 93*

[Text] A Myanmar [Burmese] delegation led by Lieutenant General Tun Kyi, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and minister of trade, arrived in Yangon [Rangoon] from Singapore by air at 1925.

The delegation was welcomed at Yangon airport by Lt. Gen. Kyaw Ba, minister of hotels and tourism; Brigadier General Lun Maung, minister of prime minister's office; Colonel Aung Thaung, deputy minister of trade; U Maung Maung Kyaw, director general of directorate of trade; managing directors of trade organizations; responsible personnel; and PRC Ambassador Mr. Liang Feng.

The Myanmar delegation led by Lt. Gen. Tun Kyi left by air for Kunming, Yunnan Province, and Chengdu, Sichuan Province, People's Republic of China on 7 April and studied economic and trade activities. On 15 April, the delegation attended the inauguration of the 73d Spring Trade Fair in Guangzhou, Canton.

Lt. Gen. Tun Kyi, after studying the trade fair, assigned deputy delegation leader U Win Kyi and other members to make necessary arrangements for the purchase of necessary items.

It has been learned that on 20 April Lt. Gen. Tun Kyi accompanied by U Aung Kyi, director of directorate of trade; and Captain Kyaw Kyaw Oo, personal officer of the minister, went to Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, by air via Hong Kong and held discussions on economics and trade matters.

### Senior General Than Shwe Visits Hlegu

*BK2404143893 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] Senior General Than Shwe, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and commander in chief of the Defense Services, visited Hlegu Township today. He inspected the Central Institute for Public Service Training and Ngamoyeik Dam Projects in the morning, inspected the excavation of the ancient city, Hanthawaddy Nandawyagon, in Pegu. He also examined the completion of the renovation, expansion, and repairs of Road No.4 in Hmawbi in the afternoon, and gave necessary directions. [passage omitted]

### Local Trawlers Banned From Offshore Drilling Areas

*BK2304080193 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] According to the Myanmar [Burma] Oil and Gas Enterprise [MOGE] and Premier Petroleum Myanmar Limited's production-sharing agreement, the drilling operation of Ye Thiha test well No.1 in block M-14 in Tennaserim offshore area—latitude 12 degrees, 27 minutes, 12.8 seconds north and longitude 96 degrees, 43 minutes, 52.2 seconds east—begins on 16 April. The operation will last for a month and a half.

A (Marina Notice) advised local fishing trawlers to refrain from entering the area during the drilling period to ensure the success of offshore drilling operation.

Similarly, according to the natural gas production-sharing agreement signed between MOGE and Total Myanmar Exploration and Production [TMEP], the TMEP—by using a (Mask Denkart) drilling vessel—will start the drilling operation of Yadana No.2, an appraisal well, in the offshore area—latitude 15 degrees, 9 minutes, 53.7 seconds north and longitude 94 degrees, 47 minutes, 58.1 seconds east—around 20 April. This will last about a month and a half.

It has been learned that local fishing trawlers are advised not to enter these areas during the drilling period to ensure the success of offshore drilling operations.

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

#### UNTAC Urged To Ensure Smooth Election in Cambodia

*BK2304044293 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0323 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 23 (OANA—BERNAMA)—The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) must take the necessary measures to ensure a smooth election next month to

install a democratic government in Cambodia, Defence Minister Najib Tun Razak said Thursday.

He said Malaysia could not act on its own to overcome the problems in Cambodia because all measures had to be taken under UNTAC or the United Nations.

Malaysia would stand by UNTAC to ensure that the process of supervision and rehabilitation in Cambodia went ahead despite various problems, he told reporters after Japan's vice minister for defence, Akira Hiyoshi, called on him at his office here.

He said Hiyoshi had expressed Japan's anxiety over the developments in Cambodia because the sending of Japanese troops to the UN peacekeeping mission there had raised objections in Japan.

Najib said Hiyoshi had told him that Japan would have to take measures to protect its troops to avert political pressure back home.

Polish Deputy Prime Minister Henryk Goryszewski also called on Najib who suggested that the Polish Government take part in the Langkawi International Maritime and Aerospace (LIAMA) exhibition.

He said Goryszewski had agreed to the proposal and had briefed him on his country's capability to manufacture tanks, helicopters, patrol vessels, and small arms which Malaysia might be interested to purchase.

### Minister Urges International Efforts

*BK2604141493 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1300 GMT 25 Apr 93*

[Text] Malaysia wants international efforts to be made to persuade the Khmer Rouge to participate in the election of a democratic government in Cambodia next month. Deputy Foreign Minister Datuk Dr. Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan said Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, a signatory to the Paris peace accord in October 1990, should be persuaded to attend the talks and participate in the election. He said UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] head Yasushi Akashi, the leaders from Thailand and China, who have access to Khmer Rouge leadership, should initiate a meeting to persuade the group to reconsider their stand in the interest and future of Cambodia. Khmer Rouge, one of the four warring factions in Cambodia, have decided to boycott the polls slated for 23 to 27 May and are reported to have launched several attacks on civilians and members of UNTAC to disrupt the election.

Datuk Dr. Abdullah Fadzil was speaking to reporters after the opening of a 60,000-ringgit new wing of a Tamil secondary school at the Taiping rubber plantation today in [name indistinct] by MIC [Malaysian Indian Congress] President Datuk Sri Samy Vellu.

### Editorial Views 'Critical Situation'

*BK2504093193 Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 17 Apr 93 p 8*

[Editorial: "Crisis in Cambodia is getting worse"]

[Text] The Khmer Rouge's decision to pull out from the Cambodian Supreme National Council and intensify its attacks on the UN peacekeeping force has raised fears about the outbreak of a full-scale war in that country. The decision made by its leader Khieu Samphan to leave Phnom Penh on the pretext that his safety can no longer be guaranteed has affected efforts to hold the first national election in May.

Against the background of this critical situation, the United Nations should pay attention to the call made by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed on the world body to make adequate preparations to cope with possible outbreak of hostilities in Cambodia. Dr. Mahathir's call also reflected his concern over the safety of more than 1,000 Malaysian military and police personnel assigned in Cambodian under UN command.

We believe that the critical situation was caused by the Khmer Rouge which wanted to create an uncertain situation in Cambodia after it had faced strong international pressure and censure. Now it is isolated and has no other option but retreat. The situation throughout Cambodia is getting increasingly tense following the murder of seven UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] personnel last month. Political observers view the guerrilla group's move as a violent ruse to destroy peace and regain the power it lost to the invading Vietnamese forces in 1979.

The Khmer Rouge are deliberately making an excuse that Vietnamese troops are still in Cambodia as advisers so as to justify their unwillingness to comply with one of the important aspects of the Paris peace accord, namely, taking part in the national election under the UN supervision.

The Khmer Rouge's determination to disrupt the general election process is coupled with their terrorist campaign against election candidates and murder of a Japanese election official and his interpreter last week.

As a result, several countries which have dispatched their peacekeeping forces to Cambodia, including Japan and Australia, have threatened to pull out from the peacekeeping operations if the safety of their personnel is affected. This situation makes many observers wonder whether it is worthwhile to proceed with the plan to hold a national election amidst the worsening situation in that country.

On the other hand, if the election is cancelled and the UN peacekeeping force is withdrawn from Cambodia, the Cambodian people who are beginning to understand the meaning of democracy will not be able to enjoy a peaceful and secure life. The Cambodian people now totally depend on UNTAC in the restoration of peace in their country because without the UN peacekeeping force, nobody can

guarantee the country's security and Cambodia will again be devastated by a much longer civil war.

### Mahathir Determined To Realize EAEC Project

*BK2604070693 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia  
in English 0600 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said Malaysia will not back out from the proposed East Asia Economic Caucus, EAEC, project and will do everything possible towards realizing it. The prime minister said the EAEC was opposed by the United States under the George Bush administration, but he did not know what else could be the obstacle now. He hopes that everyone will agree. The prime minister was answering reporters on Langkawi island when asked on the possibility of the proposal being accepted by President Bill Clinton.

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said Malaysia would continue with its efforts to brief others on the EAEC. On hoping that the EAEC could be realized soon, he said Malaysia would not back out from the proposal even if it might take another 15 years to materialize.

### Singapore

#### Lee Kuan Yew Views Brunei Economy, Ends Visit

*BK2304155393 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES  
in English 23 Apr 93 p 2*

[By Zuraidah Ibrahim]

[Text] Bandar Sri Begawan—As Brunei's economy becomes more sophisticated, new areas of bilateral cooperation with Singapore will open up, said Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew yesterday.

But he warned that Singapore must never regard itself as an "elder brother" or a patron to Brunei in any form of cooperation undertaken.

"This is crucial to our relationship with Brunei. We are not going to play any elder brother role."

"We work with each other as equals and that is the basis on which we will have an enduring relationship," he told reporters at the end of his four-day visit here.

He made this point when asked about the concrete forms of cooperation that could develop between the Brunei Investment Agency (BIA), the investment arm of the government, and the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation (GIC).

At the press conference to wrap up his visit, he had earlier noted that the BIA had had regular contact with the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) and GIC after it was set up when Brunei no longer had its assets managed by the Crown Agents.

This link, he said, was an example of how cooperation could develop as Brunei's economy became more sophisticated, as it expanded into more activities on its own.

He said that when Brunei wanted to set up its own investment agency and the sultan first sought his help, he agreed to do so and presented the sultan with a series of options and did not suggest that BIA worked with GIC alone.

"It was because we did not want to place ourselves as the option that there is this confidence in us," said Mr Lee.

On the state of the Brunei economy, he said that it was sound and good and was backed by oil reserves that would last for more than two decades. It also had many other unexplored oil fields.

But he added that as Brunei's small economy was dominated by oil, which accounted for 63 to 64 percent of its gross national product, it was now facing the problem of very high wages paid to workers who were not sufficiently well-trained.

Unlike most other countries, Brunei had not gone on a normal development curve of 30 to 40 years, progressing from low-level to middle- and high-level education in parallel with low- to high-level and high-technology industries.

"With the oil, they have just boosted themselves straight up to almost the mature economy class with high wages," he said.

Thus, Brunei's educationists now faced a big task of making its young people catch up in education and acquire the necessary skills to keep the economy competitive.

The senior minister, who said he had spent an interesting four days seeing developments in Brunei at first hand, returned home yesterday afternoon.

### Taiwanese Official Arrives for Talks With PRC

*BK2504124693 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES  
in English 23 Apr 93 p 29*

[Text] Singapore's position in next week's China-Taiwan talks would be a neutral one, with its government only playing host to the historical event, said Mr. Cheyne Chiu, secretary-general of Taiwan's Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF), yesterday.

Dismissing any direct involvement of the Singapore Government in the meeting between the SEF's chairman Ku Chen-fu and his Chinese counterpart, Mr. Wang Daohan, head of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait (ARATS), Mr. Chiu added that Singapore was a unanimous choice for the venue by both parties.

Speaking to reporters after his arrival yesterday, he explained that both sides preferred to hold the first high-level meeting in a neutral third country as conducting it in either Taiwan or China would make it "awkward" for the two sides.

He said Singapore was chosen because of the "good leadership and reputation" of its government.

After the first meeting between Mr. Ku and Mr. Wang who will also discuss communication channels between the two semi-government bodies handling Taiwan-China relations, future ones could be held in either in China or Taiwan, he said.

Mr. Chiu is scheduled to meet ARATS vice-chairman Mr. Tang Shubei, this afternoon in a run-up to the talks proper from Tuesday.

Mr. Tang, who arrived late last night, thanked Singapore for playing host to the meeting, saying that he hoped the talks next week would be another breakthrough for ties between the peoples of China and Taiwan.

Among the issues to be raised at the preparatory discussions between Mr. Tang and Mr. Chiu today would be the agenda for and the venue of next week's talks.

An advance party of SEF officials who visited the NOL [Neptune Orient Lines] Building, the proposed venue of the talks by the Singapore Government, were happy with the location.

The Chinese team, which will be visiting the site today, had expressed reservations because the place is next to the PSA [Port of Singapore Authority] Building where the Taipei Representative Office is located.

Mr. Chiu also ruled out the possibility of a Taiwanese opposition party delegation coming to attend the talks as observers.

Earlier, reports from Taiwan said a Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] team including seven Legislative Yuan members and a law professor from the National Taiwan University, were coming for the talks.

"Both SEF and ARATS have never agreed to involve any other parties in the talks," he added.

Agreeing, Mr. Tang also pointed out that only officials from ARATS and SEF could take part in or attend the talks.

Responding to a question on whether members of the Chinese team would be willing to meet the DPP members after the talks in Singapore, he said: "I hope anyone from Taiwan, even opposition political parties, would support the talks. If they have suggestions and contributions to make, we are willing to meet them in Beijing."

#### Taiwan Opposition Group Denounces Talks

BK2604115693 Hong Kong AFP in English 1107 GMT  
26 Apr 93

[Text] SINGAPORE, April 26 (AFP)—Taiwan opposition MPs denounced here Monday the upcoming talks between two government-funded bodies from Taiwan and China, saying they opposed any negotiations that might endanger Taiwan's "de facto independence."

"We cherish the last nearly half century in which Taiwan has enjoyed de facto independence," and condemn any move which could lead to "Taiwan losing its sovereignty," said Shih Ming-teh, leader of an 11-member delegation from Taiwan's main opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), which arrived here Monday.

"Nor can we tolerate any attempt to force the island to reunite with China," Shih said.

Ku Chen-fu, chairman of the Taipei-based Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF), and Wang Daohan, chairman of the Beijing-based Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS), will meet here Tuesday for two days of talks.

The historic discussions—the first in 44 years since Chinese communists forced their nationalist rivals off the mainland and on to Taiwan—are seen as politically important, signifying as they do the relaxing of Taipei's policy of no direct contact with Beijing.

"We oppose the talks because they are talks between the ruling Nationalist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, and not talks between the people from the two sides," Shih said, adding that he feared the nationalists would sell out the interests of the people on Taiwan.

The DPP promotes independence for Taiwan, while the ruling Kuomintang (KMT or Nationalist Party) has reunification with the mainland as its eventual goal. Both Ku and Wang hold senior party posts.

Ku is a member of the KMT's central standing committee, while Wang, a former Shanghai mayor, is a senior member of the Communist Party's advisory commission.

Although SEF and ARATS were set up in 1991 as unofficial organizations, government funding has accorded them quasi-official status.

"Neither Ku Chen-fu or Wang Daohan can represent the people from the two sides of the Taiwan Strait in such talks," Shih said, adding that the DPP delegation was here to "pass on the right concept to the world that Taiwan and China are two political entities with separate sovereignty."

"We will visit the foreign communities, including embassies stationed in Singapore, and tell them that Taiwan is Taiwan, while China is China," he said.

Shih also said he was prepared to face ridicule and insults while promoting the DPP's cause here. The DPP group had a brief confrontation on arrival at Singapore airport with an extreme right-wing group also from Taiwan.

## Cambodia

### Hun Sen To Begin Battambang Elections Visit

BK2604013393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
26 Apr 93 p 6

[Text] Poipet, Banteay Meanchay—Premier Hun Sen and leading members of the Cambodian People's Party will start their campaign for the upcoming general elections in Battambang today and in this western province on Sunday.

Ith Loeu, deputy governor of Banteay Meanchay, said yesterday Mr Hun Sen and other Cambodian People's Party candidates will campaign for the May 23-27 election in which 120 representatives from among 20 parties will be elected to the National Assembly.

The election campaign under UNTAC supervision has been received with fair enthusiasm by Cambodian civilians in this province and elsewhere in the country though the Khmer Rouge are not contesting the polls, according to the deputy governor.

Banteay Meanchay will have five representatives while Battambang and Siem Reap will have seven each.

The deputy governor himself is running under Mr Hun Sen's party in this province along with four other candidates led by Gen Ke Kimyan, a deputy defence minister.

### Text of Hun Sen's Speech in Takeo Province

BK2004130793 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon  
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT  
17 Apr 93

[Speech by Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Cambodian People's Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the inauguration of a market in Takeo provincial town on 17 April—recorded]

[Text] Greetings to the clergy. Greetings to all grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, aunts, and compatriots attending this solemn occasion. I would like to thank very much the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] officials for helping to provide protection for the inauguration of this market. I would like to take this opportunity to express great and heartfelt thanks for the chance to meet all of you again, clergy and compatriots, particularly grandfathers and grandmothers, who have come from far away and who want to see Hun Sen's face. Just now I met with grandmothers and grandfathers along the road. They said they have heard the voice and seen the face on television and in pictures. But today they want to really see the face. And now they have come.

Hun Sen is just like other people. Thus, I think there is no need for me to elaborate on where Hun Sen was born, where he wants to go, and how he lives. [words indistinct] compatriots have known me [words indistinct], have heard the voice, have seen him in pictures and on

television. Thus, during this election campaign, there is no need to tell you where Hun Sen was born and what he does.

On this point, I would like to talk a bit about an event. A few days ago, during the Cambodian new year, a party—which I understand was none other than the friend of the Khmer Rouge, and when talking about the Khmer Rouge's friend, it is FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia]. When talking about the Khmer Rouge's friend, it is FUNCINPEC. When talking about a thief, it is FUNCINPEC; when talking about lobbing grenades, it is FUNCINPEC. So, FUNCINPEC is playing three roles: Khmer Rouge friend, thief, grenade lobber, and (?economic saboteur). FUNCINPEC now has a fourth role, that of a cheater, and it is very good at that. The day before yesterday, that party printed and spread biographies of Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and Hun Sen.

I would like to take this opportunity to tell both the FUNCINPEC party and Son Sann to please keep the money so as to print biographies of their own party leaders; it is better than printing Hun Sen's biography. Even children know Hun Sen. Just now I walked here [words indistinct]. The other day, frankly speaking—now a secret is out—I was driving on new year's day. There were two nephews, pillion riders on a motorcycle driven by their father. Their father concentrated on driving and looked ahead while the children looked back and said: There is Hun Sen, there is Hun Sen. They called Hun Sen by name; the girl was pretty, a little girl; she knows Hun Sen. They did not say Uncle Hun Sen or Mr. Hun Sen; they just said Hun Sen. Still, as I was saying in (?Suong, in Kompong Cham Province), it is better than a number of parties calling Hun Sen Aa [disrespectful appellation] Hun Sen; this is not enough, they even added: the blind one. How polite these people are! From party leaders to party members; they know nothing right from the start.

However, do not forget that the more you insult Hun Sen, the more the people will pity him. Compatriots are all aware of what Hun Sen is doing. Thus, the more they insult Hun Sen, the more people have pity on Hun Sen. So, I suggest that those parties not be careless; they are facing a paper shortage; they are short of money. So why print Hun Sen's biography? Write Ranariddh's biography instead; write Son Sann's biography and spread it in the propaganda, saying how many years they have served the French and served foreigners, and how many schools they have destroyed in collaboration with the Khmer Rouge. Say all this. There is no need to talk about Hun Sen; he is known all over Cambodia. This is just my advice to various parties [words indistinct] there is no need to spread the news about Hun Sen's age. And later on, if they want to use black magic, I will even disclose my birthday. Those parties that want to do this to Hun Sen, he will tell them the day and the time of night he was born, whether it was a full moon, and so on. I will disclose all of this. Yes, these people will do this because

they really hate Hun Sen. [chuckles] Because if Hun Sen is around, he is like something sticking in their throat; because of him the genocidal regime cannot return. They have tried to assassinate Hun Sen nine times, but have failed. So they have turned to writing his biography and spreading it. This is just a short introduction giving advice and recommendation to those parties not to write Hun Sen's biography.

I would like to take this opportunity to talk to you a bit. Today is the first day after the new year. The old year has passed and the new year has arrived. The past year was full of great trials for our nation and people in the implementation of the agreement and of democracy in Cambodia in a situation in which a party has refused to abide by the agreement. The old year has also left bad consequences for the Cambodian nation. It, however, represented many successes for our compatriots. Despite difficulties, we continue to move forward.

Today, one day after the new year, we are present at the inauguration of a big market—this can be considered a big market, but in 20 years this will be seen as small. But today we consider it a big market because Takeo has never had a market like this. We therefore consider this a new realization of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP], of the State of Cambodia [SOC] Government.

I would like to inform the clergy and compatriots that there are many more realizations that the CPP will successively inaugurate. Some people have said that these inaugurations have only begun with the election campaign. I would like to stress that even without the election and without the Paris agreement, the inauguration of markets, schools, bridges, and wells, will still take place because the CPP has not just done this in 1991 and 1992, it has done this since it started with nothing in 1979. There is no need to raise this issue.

It is not like those people who say that they will do this after they win the election. What if they lose? How can they do it? It is no different from a doctor telling his patient: You are sick, stay sick. Once I win the election, I will give you an injection. This is Ranariddh's idea. This is Son Sann's idea. They are the same. They say: Now, just vote. Later on I will build you (?houses), schools, and monasteries. It is no different from a doctor telling a patient to remain sick until he can win the election before treating the patient. What if I die before you win the election? And what if you do not win? Will I go without medicine? Thus, this treatise on cheating is now at a dead end [words indistinct]. I advise these party leaders that since they have already started boasting, just continue, make your story as big as the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. Do not just boast about ponds and reservoirs, these are two small.

For example a few days ago, first, it was said that His Highness [Sihanouk] would be coming to Takeo; second, that His Highness would distribute gifts; and third, members would receive their salaries. When people came to attend the meeting, the prince was not present,

only the prince's son was there, the outstanding son. It turned out to be this instead. [passage indistinct] This is my advice just in case you want to win votes. If you want to win votes the bad way, you will not get any. Even if you win votes, you will not gain merit because you cheated. Thus, the realizations produced by the party and the SOC Government and the Cambodian people will continue to be forthcoming. While others only make promises, we inaugurate. It is true that I inform the clergy and compatriots that even without the Paris agreement and without the election, inaugurations will continue because we have been doing this even before the Paris agreement, since the time when we had nothing in our hands.

Today, I would like to take this opportunity to praise our compatriots in Takeo Province, all levels of the party committee in Takeo Province, and all levels of the people's committee, for their great efforts over the past more than 14 years which have transformed Takeo Province from a sparse land into a province with remarkable progress. I would like to take this opportunity to directly praise the successive heads of Takeo Province. First of all, I will not forget to praise the provincial party committee and people's committee as well as General Pol Saroeun for carrying out important work. In the book I wrote, 10 Years of the Cambodian Process, I pointed out the best experiences to deal with the agricultural issues in Takeo Province.

Takeo is the province whose officials have lied the most to the highest levels. If we are talking about lies, Takeo is on top. However, there are two important points about these lies. First, land and agriculture policy: Takeo has constantly lied to higher levels. Second, the paddy issue: Takeo has lied about the paddy yield; from 5,000, 7,000, to 10,000 tonnes; it has always lied. However, when inquiries were made, it was found to be reasonable. The province cannot be blamed.

On the first issue, the land policy, the provincial officials cannot be blamed for it was here that land reforms and the CPP's agriculture policy started. This is the place where land was allocated to compatriots and peasants since 1983-85. When I arrived, the people already possessed land title deeds. This is a very good point.

The second point. Takeo is a province that used to suffer food shortages. However, through the efforts of our compatriots, Takeo has become a province supplying food to other places. However, it has never (?given) all it has. If it has 20,000 tonnes, it tells higher levels officials that there is only 10,000 tonnes and keeps 10,000. When asked, it says it has none. But when I come, there it is; the warehouse is full. He, (?the provincial governor), walking behind me, kept saying: You can hurl insults at me, I did not do this (?for my own good). I was afraid that my people would starve. I said: Now, this is (?good). [Words indistinct] upon inspection, the warehouse is full of paddy. [passage indistinct] I was afraid that my people would starve. The citation certificates given by higher

level officials are not worth the insults from the people if they go hungry. [passage indistinct]

This is the point. I would like to sincerely praise the agricultural policy. Along with this, many canals and dikes have been built. The dry-season rice area has been greatly expanded, such as at (?Phnum Den) and a number of other places. Boreicholasa, where it used to be vacant with no inhabitants, has now become a district with townships and with people having a fairly good life. Thus the best experience in agricultural policy, in the division of labor, in solving water problems for people to grow rice, and in intensive agriculture—is enabling the land to produce high yields, for example in growing dry season rice. For example, at Phnum Den [words indistinct] dry-season rice can be grown twice on the same (?plot) of land. I cannot forget to praise this. Since 1985, when I came here, [words indistinct] Takeo has greatly changed.

Talking about Takeo town, it can be said that it has expanded one-fold; some say by two-fold. But let us say just by one-fold. There are new houses, brick and concrete ones. Some places, which used to be deserted, have now become markets. Thus, I would like to express sincere admiration. The party and government are happy to see that citizens have enough to eat and to wear, have education, and have [passage indistinct]. There is no need to talk about communism, socialism, or capitalism. Let us just talk about building markets; just talk about the market. We should understand about the market.

During the Pol Pot regime, they said they had fully achieved a national and democratic revolution. This was achieved through evacuating people from cities and from one place to another, closing down markets, and forbidding the use of money. They considered this a victory. They had thus ended this cycle: The tree is in the countryside and the fruit is in the city, or the tree is in the countryside and the fruit is at the market. This doctrine was inculcated when they were in power.

So, what do we do now? In a market economy the tree has to be in the countryside and the fruit in the market. This is called goods circulation. You grow things and if there is no market, what do you do with them? So, this is not a question of oppression. Suppose we have grown watermelons. If we do not sell them at the market, where do we take them? Leave them in the field? We take them to the market and then we buy cloth, salt, fish paste, and sodium glutamate to take home. This is the relationship between cities and rural areas. This is market relations and relations between people in the production process. What else do we have to say now? We have work this way. There is no need to talk about communism, socialism, or capitalism, which is (?burdensome). This is the truth, if we want to talk about it.

[Passage indistinct] I would like to talk about it, in continuation from (?Chhep), Vihea Suo, Kompong Cham provincial town, Suong, Tbong Khum, and Prey

Veng, that compatriots have heard a lot about it already. However, I would like to stress [passage indistinct]. As the clergy and compatriots know, the CPP policy is one of a market economy. The word market means a structure [passage indistinct]. In our country at present, many places have taken on the production economy, or economy of goods. However, we have to recognize that there are some points, some places where the economy is still a subsistence economy [words indistinct] because of insufficient goods circulation and distribution and an insufficient market.

I would like to talk a bit about the location of or the role of markets. If we have many markets, not just in the cities and provincial towns but at many places, this would promote production. For example, we have a market nearby. This will enable our compatriots, whether they are peasants or people with other economic potentials, to take part in goods production. For example, at the beginning one family grows only three bushes of wing beans, just for family consumption. However, there will come a point when there is a market. So, this family will start growing more wing beans since its land allows this. And realizing that wing beans sell well at the market with a good price, the family will not just grow a few wing bean bushes, but will grow 20, 30, or 50 bushes, then sell the produce at the market. Does this not bring money?

Originally only a few lemon grass bushes were planted, just for family consumption; but when there is a market, the price of lemon grass goes up. So the man grows lemon grass on his land for sale. Once there are many goods on sale at the market, buyers and consumers can buy them at low prices.

This is what I meant by saying that we continue to implement and transform the subsistence economy into the goods economy, the production economy. [words indistinct] expand communications and goods circulation to enable the people to sell goods after production. Once at the market, the man needs to provide his family with clothing, medicine, or other things that are necessary to him.

In this sense, I would like to take this opportunity to inform the clergy and compatriots that the CPP will continue in the process of perfecting the market economy, or the process of continuing the progress with the aim of transforming Cambodia entirely into a production economy, goods economy. This requires a change in attitudes. All economic agents and all state officials have to change their attitude.

On this change of attitudes, I would like to inform you that over the past few years we have changed and transformed a lot already. Earlier, the state produced and managed at the same time. Now we are successively changing our attitude. And we have to continue to change our attitude when considering our national economy because if there is no change in attitudes among state officials and all economic agents, no matter

how much natural resources our country possess—even if these resources are many times more than this—Cambodia will remain poor.

A few years ago we boasted about exporting rice, timber, and rubber. However, do not forget that population increases demand that we change our attitude. If we do not change our attitude and move from a subsistence economy to a production of surplus to serve our people's needs, then we will certainly import, and not export, rice. Therefore, this requires us to think about water and intensive cultivation with the use of fertilizers and pesticides to produce a high yield to serve our needs and to export. This calls for change among all economic agents, including peasants.

I would like to talk a bit about this, please understand me. Our problem will not end in 1993, 1994, or [words indistinct]. We have to realize that in the future our country and nation have to live for centuries, many centuries. As long as there are [words indistinct], we just live on for generations to come. This requires that we think about immediate and long-term interests.

Now I would like to say that in order to solve immediate and long-term problems, I will cite some examples. Today, I ask for permission from the clergy and compatriots to use this address for broadcast over television in Phnom Penh; today's speech is also for broadcast on television. This is an address for dissemination in Phnom Penh too. Compatriots at other places can also hear about this issue [passage indistinct].

Let me talk about fish. If we take a look at fish over the past 30 years [passage indistinct] decreases due to objective and natural causes; this was also due to subjective causes [words indistinct]. War is also a factor in the destruction of natural resources. In our country, in the rainy season, the Mekong river brings alluvial soil to the Tonle Sap and other lakes. When the water recedes, the water is clean; the sediments have been deposited [words indistinct] and with time, 20 or 30 years, our lakes would dry up and there would be no fish. This is an objective factor; the rivers and lakes have not been dredged. [passage indistinct]

On the other hand, there is the subjective factor. Please excuse me that I have to mention this so that we can think together about the future of the country and nation. Some of our compatriots, when they want to catch some fish to eat, use electric current to electrocute the fish. Grandmothers and grandfathers, in Buddhist belief, this electric current kills the grandfather, grandmother, mother, father, grandchildren, and great grandchildren of the fish, just because these compatriots simply want to fill their cooking pots. Those who possess weapons, grenades, and explosives, when they want fish they use these things [passage indistinct]. Therefore, we have to change this kind of attitude; the state should think about dredging a number of lakes, which need to be dredged, as far as the state budget allows.

As for compatriots, they have to think about fish farming. I would like to cite the success in Svay Rieng Province. Svay Rieng Province is a place with no water and no forest. However, over the past 14 years, Svay Rieng Province has been successful through [passage indistinct]. Each family builds a small hut [words indistinct]. What is the benefit? The provincial governor there says in the rainy season, all his fish are gone but, when the dry season comes with the wind from the north, the fish brings his grandfather, grandmother, and friends to [words indistinct]. This is true: trei andeng, trei kranh, trei phatuok [three types of fish commonly found in Cambodia] do this. They come back to this place. (?Most of time), there are some fish there already. However, what is important is [passage indistinct]. This is a matter we have to think about. But we also have to talk about fish farming and about changing our attitudes, which existed before the war and up to a few years ago. A few years ago, I had to provide guidance [words indistinct] to examine the idea of fish farming. To breed one trei chhadao [common scaly fish] to a weight of two kg, [passage indistinct] a lot of fish wasted. This is another attitude we have to think about changing. In the past, when trei pra or trei chhadao [two types of fish] were raised, nets were used to catch small fish to feed the big ones. So, in order to have a trei chhadao, countless small fishes perished. Thus we have to change and improve fish food when farming fish.

I would therefore like to inform compatriots that Cambodia's economic objectives now and in the future are no longer timber and fish. Perhaps we do not have to advertise abroad that Cambodia is very rich in timber, come and buy it. There is no need to advertise abroad that fish are abundant in Cambodia [words indistinct]. What is important is providing food supplies to our citizens with various types of fermented fish paste and dried fish. This, we have to think about. We are talking only about ways to change attitudes in production now and in the future.

Let me cite another example, that of timber. To cook meals we have to cut down trees for firewood. To bake bricks and tiles, we have to cut down trees for firewood. To grow rice, we have to clear dense forest. So, this is not an issue that is easy to solve. But the party and the government have to think about it.

For example, to reduce forest clearing, what do we do to replace this? Coal is used to replace firewood, or we can use hydroelectricity, using electricity to replace firewood in order to save our natural resources. Or, for example, to reduce the use of timber, we have to produce cement, brick, and tile. Cambodians used to build wooden houses; now there is almost no timber left. So, to avoid using wood we should increase the production of brick and cement—there is cement at Chakrei Ting in Kampot that should be produced—to reduce the use of timber. People now also like brick houses while timber and cement cost about the same and cement lasts longer. These are just some ideas on the point that we have to change attitudes. However, this cannot be done in a few

days. We should have a long-term objective for the current problem and (?as long as) Cambodia remains a country with [words indistinct].

As for the attitude of the state, state agents also have to change. In the future, state agents should continue to change because they are the ones supporting all economic activities. Those activities hindering production should be (?replaced) by new activities to conform with the party's policy. We can take for example bureaucracy and officialdom. An application form was submitted. It required only a week for decision. Instead this was extended to a month [passage indistinct].

I would also like to make this appeal. Here is a brand new market. I beg you. There should be a relationship between those administering the market and the vendors. We face problems at many markets. The tax collectors [passage indistinct]. Sometimes I walk quietly to markets. [words indistinct] tax was demanded. An old woman was selling her goods. She said: I have not sold anything yet and you ask me to pay tax already. This is a bad omen. I will not be able to sell today. So, the attitude of tax collectors has to (?change) [passage indistinct]. This is not true only in Takeo market. It happens at every market all over the country. Sometimes, a compatriot brings a basketful of goods and puts it down for sale at any empty place he happens to find, regardless of whether it is convenient for others or not. The market administrator should talk nicely to the vendor, saying: Please do not sell here. Go find another place. Do not start by saying: Look, [passage indistinct]. The biggest problem is understanding one another. Vendors should be orderly while officials should be courteous. [passage indistinct]

I would like to stop here talking about economic issues. [words indistinct] political issue first and then economic issues, next. Now, since we are inaugurating a market today, economic issues were dealt with first. Oh, talking about economic issues, I nearly forgot this. There is one thing I would like to state for the information of compatriots in Takeo and compatriots nationwide.

Yesterday I signed (?a document) canceling the fertilizer debt people owed the state. Takeo Province owed the state 131 million riel. The reason for the state canceling the debt is that in 1991 there was a natural disaster; in 1992 there was also a natural disaster. So, the government thinks that there will be difficulties in collecting the debt. Thus, to help those incapable of paying their fertilizer debt to the state—this currently stands at 1.2 billion. The original debt was around 4 or 5 billion. I would like to inform compatriots that the fertilizer debt you owed the state is canceled as of today. You do not have to pay the money back. [applause] I would like to apologize to compatriots who, a few months ago, repaid their debt. They might be saying: Had we not paid it back, we would have been exempted today. Please, no.

Now, let us look at the real situation. There were problems in 1991 and 1992 [passage indistinct]. Let us

settle this in the new year. As for other debts, for example debts incurred in buying tractors and water pumps, this still stands. You are not yet relieved of this.

Various parties or UNTAC: Do not accuse Hun Sen of using the budget (?to influence) the election. I would like to inform UNTAC and various various parties that this is the fifth time that I [passage indistinct]. I am responsible to the National Assembly. [words indistinct] So, UNTAC and various parties, do not accuse the CPP of [words indistinct] influence the election. This is the fifth time I signed [passage indistinct]. This is a question of investment [passage indistinct]. Those who can pay back, please do so and do not make claims for repayment. Those who have not yet repaid, they are relieved in the new year—the new year with new success and new happiness. The rice crop might be good this year.

Now I would like to talk a bit about some political issues, including the departure of Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, the election campaign, and other matters relative to the national reunification process. As the compatriots have been aware, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan has already left Phnom Penh. And the Khmer Rouge yesterday issued a statement on the so-called 17 April great victory over the Americans. However, there are some comments on the issue of the Khmer Rouge pullout. It is said that the Khmer Rouge are afraid of a demonstration to be staged on 17 April to again hit and slash Khieu Samphan's head. It was that day that the Khmer Rouge expelled people from cities. As such, the Khmer Rouge have to leave before 17 April because they are afraid of a demonstration to be carried out by the people to attack Khieu Samphan. Prophetically, his head will always be wounded. In the time of the samdech [Sihanouk's popular appellation], he was once beaten and unclothed; and in November 1991, he was again wounded on the head. When Khieu Samphan was wounded on the head the year before last, it was Hun Sen who protected him. Now, Hun Sen has ordered the arrest of Khieu Samphan, asked the state prosecutor to arrest Khieu Samphan. Realizing that the situation was precarious, he then left. This is one of the comments.

It is also mentioned that the departure is to allow the Khmer Rouge to order their troops to launch the offensives. This is aimed at terrorizing the people. As for UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] officials, I would like to tell them that if they keep nurturing such a fear, it is really the end. Cambodians are not afraid, so why should UNTAC be? They have also panicked the people into fleeing. The Takeo people would have all fled if they listened to the UNTAC spokesman. The spokesman said that the Khmer Rouge were prepared to attack Takeo. But now Hun Sen is already in Takeo Province, so what? The spokesman announced that the Khmer Rouge were preparing to attack Takeo. He made such a statement yesterday or the day before yesterday. When in fear, they really feel terribly alarmed. When they were told that the Khmer Rouge would launch attacks, they did not believe it. But

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when they were told that the Khmer Rouge had not enough forces to launch attacks, they said the group would attack.

I would like to tell UNTAC that if it wants to be alarmed, it should keep to itself. Do not stir up panic. Now is the time for people to be dancing, playing traditional games to celebrate the new year, so UNTAC should not provoke panic, do not provoke panic. The Khmer Rouge do not have enough forces. I do not mean UNTAC personnel here, who are providing protection for and staying with our people here. They know nothing, but the UNTAC personnel in Phnom Penh have been in a panic. The UNTAC in Phnom Penh has announced that the Khmer Rouge have attacked Takeo. How many troops do the Khmer Rouge have for attacking Takeo? I would like to make it clear that the Khmer Rouge have not just begun to attack today. They have ceaselessly carried out attacks since 1979, since the implementation of the accord. So we should not worry about whether the Khmer Rouge will attack or not. It is true that we should be vigilant, we should defend, because the genocidal regime still exists. However, it is not true that after Khieu Samphan's departure the Khmer Rouge will attack. In fact, when the Khmer Rouge were staying in Phnom Penh, in the interior, they had the ability to launch more attacks. This is because in the interior, they have an observation office that provides information for their forces to attack from the outside. The Khmer Rouge have their own forces and the danger of genocide still exists. However, do not forget that the State of Cambodia [SOC] forces as well as UNTAC are still in place to defend and ensure security for the people. But UNTAC cannot carry out the task of attacking the Khmer Rouge. So it is the SOC forces that should confront the Khmer Rouge.

The Khmer Rouge have not implemented the accord. They have not only rejected the implementation, but have also destroyed the agreement. The Khmer Rouge have now declared war with UNTAC, declared war with UNTAC. They have called for attacks against old and new enemies—their new enemy is the UNTAC itself. So this proves that the Khmer Rouge have begun to again commit genocide. However, they are not yet able to do it nationwide. So long as the Cambodian People's Party, Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, Hun Sen still exist, they can never recreate the regime of working, eating collectively. They can never kill the people at will as long as the Cambodian People's Party, the Tevoda [supernatural being] party, is still in existence. However, they can kill the people in remote areas. So they should be held responsible at least morally if not politically. I have to demand for the implementation of the convention on the prevention and punishment of genocidal acts. We can never tolerate the genocide.

As for Son Sann and Ranariddh, they always say that we should reunite. But now I would like to ask how can we reunite? They should not just repeat just that one word—reunification. How to reunite? A number of political

parties also repeat the same word—reunification, reunification—on television and radio. But I want to ask them how can we reunite. They should emphatically state from where to where we should start that reunification. In the end, some people say it is the SOC's refusal that has led to the Khmer Rouge rejection. I really don't understand this. The Paris Accord specifies as such, how can we do otherwise. Son Sann endlessly repeats reunification, reunification—with his unclear Cambodian accent—and if not, everything will get stuck. Now, I want to ask how can we reunite. We have already reunited, but they have refused. If they just want to come and kill us, how can we reunite with them? Although they are the Khmer Rouge's friends, those gentlemen dare never enter the Khmer Rouge-controlled areas. They should instead go there and get tough with the Khmer Rouge. They dare only behave toughly in Angkor Borei [District], Takeo here. They dare not show their toughness with the Khmer Rouge; if they ever dare, the Khmer Rouge will attack and destroy them all.

An UNTAC official, who is in charge of the repatriation and whose name I should withhold, told me that this region should be placed with repatriated people and that we should remove all our internal borders. Your Excellency should act on that matter, he added. I answered that I am genuinely Hun Sen, so we should talk the matter out clearly. According to the Paris Accord, there is no internal border any more. It is no longer possible to say that this region is under the SOC's control and those regions are under the separate control of Son Sann, FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], and the Khmer Rouge. It is true that there are four administrations [words indistinct]. But the people can cross from one side to the other and are free to travel. However you should, under no circumstances, not place the wrong and the right on the same footing. The Khmer Rouge are the ones creating the internal borders. If you want to know how can the Khmer Rouge create the internal borders, you should keep walking straight from a region controlled by the SOC toward a Khmer Rouge area.

Wherever you are arrested by the Khmer Rouge is the internal borders created by them. We should talk this matter out explicitly. It is not wise to just say this side of a border is controlled by the SOC and that side is under the Khmer Rouge control.

In the SOC, you can travel freely. There are 20 political parties that have stayed in the SOC where UNTAC, the human rights organization, and other organizations can carry out their activities unrestrictedly. However, UNTAC cannot enter the Khmer Rouge zone. And it is the areas where UNTAC cannot enter that are called the internal borders created by the Khmer Rouge. As such, you should not put the blame on me. For myself, what I should do is to prevent the Khmer Rouge from infiltrating, plundering, and massacring the people. I have never forbidden UNTAC or other political parties from travelling.

The Khmer Rouge have never permitted us to enter their areas, but we have allowed them to gain access to our regions. Then how can we reunite? Prince Ranariddh and Son Sann are now invited to try to install their party offices in the Khmer Rouge-controlled areas. Will the Khmer Rouge allow them? Of course, you are their friends, but you cannot enter their zone. The UNTAC and other countries friendly to the Khmer Rouge also cannot. The Khmer Rouge have killed many UNTAC personnel after eating and playing cards together. Now UNTAC becomes awakened, bright eyed. The Khmer Rouge are not like the Contras in Nicaragua, UNITA in Angola, or Mojahedin in Afghanistan. The Khmer Rouge are the genocidal gang. They know no one—they would shoot at everything even with Red Cross, UNTAC, or UN signs, and even declare war with UNTAC. Who can reunite with them? The 20 political parties, except for the Khmer Rouge, have agreed to take part in the elections. One keeps saying that we should reunite, we should reunite; but I do not know how can we reunite.

There is already a model, a scenario for the reunification. But it is asked, where do we Cambodians start? Where does the problem start? We should find that out. Who has created the problem? It is neither Hun Sen nor the CPP. The 18 March 1970 coup d'état involved the other people. But the genocide is a matter of Pol Pot himself.

When I held talks with the samdech or various countries, I always told them to unambiguously distinguish those responsible for Cambodia's tragedy. When the war began in Cambodia, Hun Sen was only 18 years old. Therefore, I cannot be held responsible for that matter. After the war broke out in Cambodia, our compatriots became the hostages of the war. I have struggled against the genocidal Khmer Rouge. It is the people of the old generations who have created problems. Hun Sen has only taken part in solving the problems. So if you want to hold me responsible, I cannot accept it. I can accept only the responsibility to help settle the problems. I, a younger generation, can only help undo the knot tied by the older people. When I untied one knot, they formed two more.

What are the causes of the Cambodian problem? The problem is caused first of all by the 18 March 1970 coup d'état and then the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Some people are now playing the so-called mathematical politics, using the formula: one minus one equals zero. What is that mathematical politics? This policy belongs to Ranariddh and Son Sann [words indistinct]. He [Ranariddh] also knew that the genocidal Pol Pot regime could not remain in place and that it would eventually collapse.

Who overthrew it when he remained idle in France? With his doctorate, his economic degree, he stayed in France doing nothing. So who overthrew the regime? It was Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, Hun Sen together with the Vietnamese troops [words indistinct]. He also knows that the polpotist regime is cruel. But when we attacked the Polpotist gang, he denounced us. This is what they mean when they say one minus one equals naught.

Let me cite an example [words indistinct]. Did the Pol Pot regime massacre people? They said yes. Since the regime did massacre the people, what should be done? The regime has to be toppled. Who did the toppling since you were in France? It was Chea Sim, Hun Sen. So why denounce these persons? I do not understand. You do not like genocide. They say that politically they are friends, and because they are friends, they insult us.

The only thing we did wrong was to topple Pol Pot. If Hun Sen is put on trial, Hun Sen did commit a wrong, that is, to topple Pol Pot and to create markets and schools [words indistinct]. If you want to try me, go ahead.

Now, grandma, if the Pol Pot regime was not toppled in 1979, would you be able to come here and get that small jar of medicinal ointment with the CPP emblem? Could you dress up like this? His family has survived thanks to our 7 January day. But now he has scolded both the Khmer Rouge and Phnom Penh. This is what they call one minus one equals zero, one minus one equals zero. The Vietnamese are further accused of carrying on the aggression. If the Vietnamese had not come, all would have died. The Vietnamese have all returned to Vietnam. But they continue to accuse us of having a Vietnamese head and a Cambodian body and being corrupt and incapable. They are all experts in shouting insults. This is the problem.

After 1979, there were two governments in Cambodia. One government administered the land inside the country; the other, the tripartite coalition government in exile, fought us from Thai soil. Because the country was not unified, we had to seek a political solution. What is a political solution? There were negotiations and finally, where did they lead to? In the end, these talks led to an accord called the Paris agreement, which was signed by everyone. So, we have to unite under the roof of the Paris agreement. And what is the aim of the Paris agreement? The aim is the election. And after the election? After the election, a new constitution will be adopted. This constitution will be the roof under which all parties of different tendencies take refuge. This is what is going to be done.

Now 20 parties have taken part in implementing the Paris agreement, with the exception of the Khmer Rouge. Twenty parties have now participated in the election. Afterward, a national assembly will be set up, a constituent assembly comprising the 20 parties taking part in the election. It is not yet known who will get what. Some have claimed that they will get 100 percent, which means that even Hun Sen voted for them. Yesterday some boasted here that their parties would win 100 or 90 percent. This means that even Hun Sen has to vote for them. This is a bit too much, is it not? One hundred percent means that I am also included. If Hun Sen has to vote for Hun Sen, and auntie votes for Hun Sen... [changes of thought] votes for the CPP whose emblem is the angel.

The winning party together with all other parties should put the constitution through a referendum. And after the referendum, the constitution will be adopted as the state law. Regardless of your colors, red, blue, yellow, or white, you should be under the roof of the constitution. It is certain that the Khmer Rouge will not recognize the constitution. As the Khmer Rouge have already refused to accept the election results, they will never recognize the new constitution.

So who is uniting with whom now? They keep talking about uniting with no principle whatsoever. So, let us unite around the Paris agreement, and stay there, everyone. After the election, unite around the constitution. This is the principle. It is not uniting as Son Sann sees it, that is, by sharing power without election. This is what Son Sann said to Chea Sim. An old democrat avoiding the election and wanting to share power and offering power to His Highness [Sihanouk]. His Highness said he would not accept it. He said he would wait for the people's votes. Let the people do the power sharing; they will decide. How can power be shared before there is an election?

Some have already claimed that they will win 100 percent, 200... [change of thought] 80 percent, and 90 percent. Well, just wait to get the votes then.

The other day, I attacked Khieu Samphan at an SNC meeting for claiming that the people are furious with the puppet Phnom Penh regime, Puppet Hun Sen. I said: If you know that the people are furious with Hun Sen, you should participate in the elections and seize the victory. If the people hate Hun Sen, this means that if you participate, you will win. Why should you avoid the elections? When I said this, they became mum. It is very hard to deal with those people because they speak inconsistently. If you know that the people are angry with Hun Sen, meaning the people will not vote for Hun Sen, why don't you participate? You will certainly win. When he is asked to participate, he refuses.

Now I would like to talk about some contradictory issues. Khieu Samphan read a statement saying that the holding of the elections is illegal because of this and that. And in the end, the Phnom Penh regime will certainly win the elections. So the elections constitute an endorsement and recognition for the regime and will lead it to victory. He is talking about the victory. But at the end of his statement, he said the people are furious with the Phnom Penh regime. I cannot work out what he meant. On the top, he said Phnom Penh will win, but at the bottom he claimed that the people are furious with Phnom Penh, with Hun Sen. This is oddly contradictory. [passage indistinct]

This is what they call a coincident contradiction. His associates also spoke inconsistently [words indistinct].

For the issue of reunification, we should have our own principle. We wish to ask: Why did you sign the Paris Accord? And after signing, why don't you implement it? You are wrong. It is said that after their departure, the

Khmer Rouge have declared a war. This has panicked UNTAC, but the Takeo and Kampot residents should not panic. Let UNTAC itself panic [words indistinct]. The people throughout the country should remain calm. They should neither stockpile rice nor collect their belongings. The Khmer Rouge are not a lion outside the cage. So long as the CPP, Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and Hun Sen still exist, the Khmer Rouge can never act at will.

As for the FUNCINPEC party, in a campaign in Kandal Province it claimed to be the only party that can reunite with the Khmer Rouge. I said such propaganda is a waste of money. It is true that only FUNCINPEC can reunite with the Khmer Rouge because the Khmer Rouge completely control FUNCINPEC. This was stated by a FUNCINPEC general who has joined the CPP. Many more generals will inform the compatriots in succession. What has the FUNCINPEC jointly done with the Khmer Rouge and what is the future of the FUNCINPEC with the Khmer Rouge? I am not the person who will reveal these matters.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to thank officers of top, middle, and low levels as well as the noncommissioned officers of the FUNCINPEC for their correct political decision to cut loose from the party and rally with the CPP. This is not a surrender but a meeting current. The CPP needs you; you need the CPP. We are all equal and brothers. We should join hands to rebuild the country. The fact that you have joined the CPP has destroyed the joint criminal scheme of the FUNCINPEC and Khmer Rouge to instigate internal terrorism. They have indoctrinated and motivated some people to kill the people and set ablaze their houses, to destroy the riel currency, and to sabotage the economy.

Everything is now disclosed. The big prince, you should come out. There is no further need to hide anything, because your right-hand man and many others have talked about the matter. UNTAC has now called for help because a number of officers and their families in the FUNCINPEC-controlled areas are facing danger. Political decision-making is a political right of all citizens. So you cannot threaten, arrest, and kill the families of those people. The FUNCINPEC is called on not to use brutal force. [passage indistinct] A lieutenant general has clearly stated that Prince Ranariddh should be held responsible for [words indistinct] because everything done by the people at the bottom is ordered by those on the top line. If Prince Ranariddh wants to argue, he can do it with his own lieutenant general. Terrorist acts and others as well as the FUNCINPEC's candidates for the elections, who have broken away from the party, will be shown on television in a few days for the compatriots here. You should wait and see and check out whether I lie. The FUNCINPEC issue will be disclosed. We do not know FUNCINPEC more than it knows itself. [passage indistinct].

Taking this opportunity, I would like to appeal to the Khmer Rouge officers and rank and file to cut loose from

them and return to the national community. Your leaders will transform themselves into rebels, and their genocidal guilt can never be tolerated. As you are genocidal criminals, Thailand will no longer allow you to take refuge there. Thailand should arrest Khmer Rouge leaders and turn them to Cambodia for trial. The UN convention states that they have no right to political asylum.

On the election issue, they say that the Khmer Rouge departure is aimed at sabotaging the polls. However, the Khmer Rouge have strived for months to destroy the elections. They have destroyed the voter-registration process and the people's voter-registration cards. They are continuing the destruction. Nevertheless, we should not be frightened in this situation. Our compatriots should go and vote because this is our duty toward our nation. This is a lifetime opportunity because the international community has spent over \$2 billion for the successful holding of the elections in Cambodia. So whatever the threat is, you should strive to fulfill your duty as a citizen to choose a political regime via the polls.

My appeal might be compatible with various parties. I also appeal to other parties, aside from FUNCINPEC and Son Sann, to actively continue in the process to participate in the election.

I would like to take this opportunity to make some observations about the election campaign. It is now 11 days into the election campaign. I would like to take this opportunity to inform the clergy and compatriots that these 11 days have been filled with good points. Many parties have nobly implemented election laws and liberal democracy. We welcome all political parties that abide by the election laws. However, there are a number of political parties that have behaved inappropriately. We, Cambodians, say that it is up to party leaders to educate party members. We have a Cambodian proverb saying: Do not bend the Sralau [tree with very hard wood]; do not give advice to bad people. On this issue, we have some remarks to make.

In the election campaign in Takeo, FUNCINPEC is the one producing harpoons. FUNCINPEC members carry axes and knives with them. It seems that they are really bent on fighting. I would like to make this appeal to FUNCINPEC members who still have national ideals and who love democracy: there is no need to carry axes, knives, and harpoons. Go ahead, fight with your mouth; talk. I am very concerned about violence and cruelty occurring during the campaign. So, all parties, not just FUNCINPEC, if such incident takes place [words indistinct].

My second remark is this: Threats have been made. It is FUNCINPEC that has threatened people not to listen to Hun Sen's speeches and Phnom Penh radio. FUNCINPEC is not yet in power but has already done this. I do not understand. It is exactly like Pol Pot. In the past Pol Pot advised people not to listen to the American and Lon Nol radios. When he came to power, he

removed all radios. Now, do not be afraid of Hun Sen's addresses. Let people listen and judge what Hun Sen is saying. The FUNCINPEC office has banned watching television and listening to the radio. It has also threatened our people not to listen to the radio, to Hun Sen's addresses.

Compatriots, please do not be afraid of this threat. Wherever this threat is made by various parties, report this to UNTAC. A few months ago, it was said that we made political threats against others. Now, these people have not yet won the election but they have already threatened our people. Members of our party, wearing shirts with the angel emblem, have been threatened [words indistinct]. However, what is more fascinating, first, is the threat against KAOH SANTEPHEAP newspaper. Since its publication, this paper has criticized the government a great deal. However, the government has never threatened the paper, but FUNCINPEC's young members have.

I would like to inform you that KAOH SANTEPHEAP is a private paper and does not represent any party. It has strongly criticized the government if an offense was committed. This paper does not represent the party's view. A private paper is different from the government's paper, from the party's paper. It reports what it sees. This is why our citizens read this paper. I also read it. At times, I am even grateful to this paper because through its reports, I was aware of many things that I did not know through provincial and district governors and through officials and ministers. So, I am grateful. I am also one of those who has spread democracy and allowed freedom of the press.

Compatriots may have read in newspapers in the years 1985-86 short articles criticizing local authorities, soldiers, policemen, and customs officials, signed with my initials. I wrote those articles and got them published in PRACHEACHON. Please read them again. For example, there was a story about a travel permit with the number 50. It was my article criticizing policemen at checkpoints. There was no need for a travel permit: just hand over a 50-riel bank note, and you will be waved through immediately. I was the one starting criticism. I even criticized the government but only through state and official channels, that is, newspapers.

We are making efforts to make newspapers into another power. There are already three branches of power: legislative, executive, and judicial. Many believe that newspapers should become the fourth power to guard against dictators, corrupt people, or other matters resulting from incorrect solutions by the government. We are doing this.

FUNCINPEC has not won the election and yet has threatened KAOH SANTEPHEAP. The paper hit back, of course. The paper was only carrying frank reports. I would say that if the CPP lost, KAOH SANTEPHEAP may not escape; it would be the first victim.

Another threat. A few generals have now joined us. It was a political decision. Many other FUNCINPEC's field-grade and company-grade officers have also joined us. There were a few attempts to assassinate General (Kan Rat), who was on television the other day.

I am talking about two political parties, but I am not campaigning for either of them. For example, General Pan Thai is now my military adviser. Previously he was chief of staff of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, of General Sak Sutsakhan. At one point, he decided that the CPP has done very much, but that was not how people along the border depicted it. He said he should assist the CPP. He is now my military adviser. The Liberal Democratic Party of Sak Sutsakhan has never harassed him or threatened to kill him. However, FUNCINPEC has dispatched assassins. A number of these compatriots who have joined us are now moving from one house to another, from one place to another, in cars with windows closed, for fear of being assassinated. Their wives and children are being surrounded at the border. How despicable this is! FUNCINPEC is not even in power yet.

The other day there was a caricature in their magazine, called the Voice of Khmer Youth, which we know is from FUNCINPEC office, depicting a National brand television set with a picture of Hun Sen in it. The caption reads: A person with limited understanding talks a lot. So, they said I am ignorant; that is why I talk a lot. Yes, that is right. He is ignorant, that is why he talks a lot. He talks for the benefit of a large number of listeners. I have to talk a lot and in detail so that listeners get the message. It is because the speaker is ignorant; that is why he speaks a lot. So it has come to this.

But then, when those who are not ignorant came, I listened to them in a tape yesterday before I left Phnom Penh. They had just got off the plane 20 minutes earlier. They said: Our party is the party of Samdech Euv [Sihanouk's popular title]. Our party is a royalist party. Vote for the FUNCINPEC party. What about the political platform. Why did they not talk about it? All one heard was FUNCINPEC, FUNCINPEC, FUNCINPEC. So, that is the election campaign?

That is why they said I talk a lot. Why not? Are we not talking about policy to lead the country? All you said is: Samdech Euv, Samdech Euv. The latter has already said that FUNCINPEC is not his party. How despicable! Now, behave like a real man.

I would like to tell you this. On the night of the 6th, my address in Vihear Suo was aired. In that speech I talked [words indistinct] FUNCINPEC. His highness saw it. On the 7th, I went to welcome the UN secretary general, along with his highness. He said: Your Excellency, yesterday I watched for nearly two hours. What you said was right. I am above others as father of the nation. I am not involved with any parties. Prince Ranariddh was right there. Did he not hear this? Why did he come here saying: Our party is that of the samdech. Voting for

FUNCINPEC is like voting for the samdech. Lying to people this way will not work. Even the samdech cannot put up with the Khmer Rouge; he lost five sons and 14 grandchildren. He was once in Khmer Rouge jail. Prince, beware! If you want to go anywhere, just go by yourself and do not take millions of people with you. For power, you cheat others.

Let me disclose something about Prince Ranariddh [words indistinct]. He has been saying things about me for a long time and I have not said anything in reply. He has accused me of being a murderer [words indistinct]. His Highness, not less than 15 times, has (?said) to me: Your Excellency, please help draw Prince Ranariddh away from the Khmer Rouge. One day, I remembered clearly, on 10 September 1992 [words indistinct] when his highness returned from Jakarta, from Bangkok... [changes thought] through Bangkok. After leaving the aircraft, his highness sat in the car with me. He said: Excellency Hun Sen, I do not understand. Prince Ranariddh, out of a desire to have power, has turned to siding with the Khmer Rouge. And we know that whoever is supported by the Khmer Rouge will be in serious trouble [words indistinct]. Prince Ranariddh, go and ask his highness about this. His highness clearly said this to Hun Sen. Even his driver and bodyguards heard this. So, even his highness is concerned.

One day Prince Ranariddh went to inform his highness. He is this good. He informed his highness that the Khmer Rouge have said that if FUNCINPEC wins, they will go along with FUNCINPEC. Later on his highness said: Where to? To Tuol Sleng and Boeng Trabek? Tuol Sleng and Boeng Trabek are killing places. The Khmer Rouge would accompany you there. Do not boast about the Khmer Rouge accompanying you. If you want to go and die somewhere, die alone and do not ask millions of others to follow you. It is very difficult to get rid of the bamboo stumps once you get caught in them. If this happens, the people will regret it and say: It would have been all right had we voted for Hun Sen. But by then, Hun Sen will no longer have power. What to do? This is an additional remark on political threats.

There are also remarks by a number of our people about the election campaign. I drive around Phnom Penh to watch the election campaign. When the people saw parades of cars belonging to parties, they said: Look at the funeral processions! It is customary to display a photograph of the deceased in a funeral procession. These parades display pictures [words indistinct]. We heard and listened to this.

Pictures have been posted on trees along the streets [words indistinct]. Here are the people's comments: What does that old man ask for? Prince Chakrapong has heard from someone that he [Son Sann] has asked for the bank and finance portfolio. So, this is how it turned out. If the old man heard this, please do not be angry. The people further commented: How can we trust this? The picture of the man is in color while the party's emblem is white. The people said: Maybe this old man is

not well. The party is smaller than the man and not the other way around. Party posters are printed on thin paper and are easily torn after being pasted, while his picture is in color and imported. The people said: This is enough to show whether the individual is more important than the party or vice versa. These are people's comments I overheard. I am relating them to you.

Be that as it may, the process is going well. Campaigning parties are simply asked to start their campaign. However this has also been the start of threats. I am just pointing out some of these. As for democracy and human rights, this ought to be clearly discussed. Democracy is being practised. Do not go around making threats before you even win the election.

Are there any other matters you want me elaborate on? A number of issues have been dealt with. What I want to know is this: Grandmothers and grandfathers, will you vote for the CPP, for Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and Hun Sen? [indistinct reply from the crowd] Are you sure you will? Yes? [applause]

I would like to inform you that the CPP will do everything for the survival and development of our compatriots. We certainly have the ability to move forward. Buddhism, Islam, and other religions have to stay together with the CPP. Here I [passage indistinct including some people's names] Su Phirin, provincial governor, Mrs. Nin Saphon, who else? to be candidates here. However, as I specified on television, you can vote for Hun Sen if you want to. At some places people say they will not vote for Hun Sen's man, they will only vote for Hun Sen. The man said: I am sent by Hun Sen to be a candidate here. Voting for me is like voting for Hun Sen. They said no, they want to vote for Hun Sen.

Now, let us do this. Just vote for the angel emblem. This way Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Chea Sim will be elected. The same goes for members [passage indistinct].

I would like to take this opportunity to convey my best wishes to the clergy and compatriots. May the new year, the year of the rooster [words indistinct]. [applause]

Long live the CPP!

### Cheasim Visits Sihanoukville 24 Apr

BK2604074793 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon  
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT  
25 Apr 93

[Text] His Excellency Chea Sim, chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] and chairman of the State of Cambodia [SOC] National Assembly, visited and cordially talked to people in Sihanoukville on the morning of 24 April. He presided over the inauguration of two segments of the national route there. A number of high-ranking CPP officials also took part in the ceremony; among them were Sim Ka, chairman of the Phnom Penh City people's committee; Yim Chhaili, health minister; Khim Bo, chairman of the Sihanoukville

people's committee; General Sin Sen and General Nuon Saret, deputy ministers of the National Security Ministry; Min Khin, deputy minister of the Ministry of Religious Affairs; and CPP high-ranking officials.

Khim Bo, representing officials and people in Sihanoukville, welcomed the lofty presence of the chairman of the CPP saying this is a source of great encouragement for officials, the administration, the armed forces, and people who, for the past more than 14 years, have persistently fought together and braved difficulties to build our society and nation.

Cheasim talked to our compatriots with fond and profound sentiments. Chea Sim highly appreciated the positive changes of Sihanoukville. Under the leadership of the CPP over the past more than 14 years, Sihanoukville has built remarkable structures worthy of pride, such as schools, hospitals, monasteries, public buildings, and houses. Living standards too have improved. The roads, to be inaugurated now, are clear evidence of our SOC progress.

Cheasim made a comparison to 14 years ago when Sihanoukville had no achievements and charm like today. Then, everything was nearly destroyed by the genocidal Pol Pot regime; all of us had a taste of that already.

The chairman of the CPP stressed that when our nation was plunged into that kind of disaster, no parties or individuals came out to save the nation and the people's lives. Only the CPP dares to make sacrifices for the cause of the nation and motherland. Now that we have achieved this much, various parties have come out to compete with us and spread deceitful propaganda among our people by promising to build this and that and saying that they are genuine nationalists. These people have also made efforts to hinder national construction, a task which we have worked with people to carry out. They also looked down on the prestige of the CPP and the SOC Government.

Chairman Chea Sim openly criticized the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party and Son Sann's party for making alliances with the Khmer Rouge rebels saying that this is an act opposing their own nation and leading the country, nation, and people toward the death pit of the genocidal regime.

Cheasim called on all our compatriots to carefully and meticulously think about the coming election to determine which party has provided life and peace and which parties are allies of the Pol Pot murderers. This way our compatriots can avoid disappointment and our country and nation will enjoy genuine peace. If compatriots vote for the CPP, whose emblem is the angel, all achievements over the past more than 14 years in rights, freedom, and ownership, and jobs will be defended, along with the prospect of building the country and nation in the future.

Afterward, Chairman Chea Sim cut the ribbons to inaugurate the two stretches of road to symbolize their official opening.

### **FUNCINPEC Launches TV Station**

*BK2604103893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0955 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] PHNOM PENH, April 26 (AFP)—Cambodia's main opposition party FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] has launched its own television station, party officials said Monday.

The FUNCINPEC television channel went through a successful test broadcast on Sunday night and will begin regular broadcasts on May 1, they said.

Last week FUNCINPEC charged that the Phnom Penh government had unfairly impounded its transmitter at Phnom Penh airport on its arrival from Thailand, saying it was an attempt to hamper the FUNCINPEC election campaign.

Phnom Penh authorities countered that the party had not made a proper application for setting up the station, which FUNCINPEC official Sovathero Nouv said Monday could only be picked up in Phnom Penh and was aimed at educated city voters.

FUNCINPEC, loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and led by his son Prince Norodom Ranariddh, is widely seen as the main challenger to the government Cambodian Peoples' Party (CPP) in the May 23-27 polls to be held under United Nations supervision.

FUNCINPEC offices throughout Cambodia have been hit with a spate of attacks in recent months. The latest one, a grenade attack on a party office in the north of Cambodia Saturday left seven injured. The U.N. has blamed Phnom Penh government officers for some of the attacks.

In a separate incident Monday authorities prevented Prince Ranariddh from leaving Phnom Penh airport in his private helicopter, disrupting a planned campaign trip to Kompong Cham province, party officials said. The Prince and two assistants were forced to travel on a U.N. helicopter to the province after airport officials said his flight was against regulations. A U.N. official confirmed that the Prince and his associates had finally travelled to the town on a U.N. flight.

A Phnom Penh government spokesman argued that the Prince was not allowed to carry passengers in his helicopter as Cambodia's domestic passenger service was a monopoly of the Phnom Penh government airline.

### **Phnom Penh Forces Attack KR Resettlement Site**

*BK2604063793 Hong Kong AFP in English 0623 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 26 (AFP)—Phnom Penh government troops attacked a Khmer Rouge [KR]-controlled refugee resettlement site in northwest Cambodia, a United Nations spokesman said Monday.

During the Sunday morning attack Khmer Rouge troops surrounded a U.N. police office at the site to protect it from the attack by 130 Phnom Penh troops, U.N. spokesman Eric Falt said.

Khmer Rouge "troops surrounded the building where five UNTAC police monitors are stationed... Their goal apparently was to protect the UNTAC personnel," he said.

Between 20 and 30 mortar rounds landed near Khmer Rouge-controlled Yeah Ath where some 3,200 refugees have officially been resettled, Falt said.

No one was injured in the attack and Phnom Penh forces had withdrawn from the area by Monday morning, he added.

A U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) official who asked to remain anonymous said the area where the attack was launched was highly sensitive.

Phnom Penh government forces in the area were "itching for a fight," the official said.

"The attack was clearly a provocation," he added. "It is a disappointment but not a surprise."

The United Nations has allowed the repatriation of refugee camps in Thailand into Khmer Rouge-controlled areas on the condition that its agencies have access to those areas.

### **Radio Lashes Out at Akashi, 'Staged' SNC Meeting**

*BK2404052393 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[Station commentary: "UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia Chieftain Akashi Stages a Supreme National Council Meeting for the Purpose of Implementing an Altered Agreement To Favor One Party, Meaning To Preserve the Yuon Puppet Regime and Force Other Factions To Serve as Puppets of the Yuon Puppets"]

[Text] According to a report from Phnom Penh, the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] chieftain called Akashi staged a working meeting of the SNC [Supreme National Council] at UNTAC headquarters in the capital city on 21 April. It is also reported that the meeting was held in a gloomy and distrustful atmosphere. This is because his base cause has been defeated in shame and his horrible stench has been emitted

worldwide. Apparently, only UNTAC and the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] puppets took part in the meeting. As such, what is the essence of the meeting?

1. The essence is totally against the Paris 23 October 1991 Accord. The Paris accord's essence stipulates that the four-party SNC is the unique legitimate organization and source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period and that the four-party SNC should hold discussions and make decisions based on the consensus of the four parties. If the UNTAC chieftain only met with the Yuon puppets, then declared that an SNC meeting was held, this obviously constitutes a complete violation of the Paris agreement. Therefore, whatever communique issued is invalid.

2. The real essence of the meeting is the one-party essence. In other words, the essence is the implementation of an altered accord to favor one party, thereby preserving the Yuon aggressors' puppet regime and forcing other factions to side with and become puppets of the Yuon aggressors' puppets.

For more than one year since the signing of the Paris Accord in October 1991, UNTAC and the alliances in and outside it have incessantly strived to execute an altered agreement to favor one party, maintain the Yuon puppet regime, and compel other factions to associate with the puppets. At present, they are acting in this way, and they will keep doing that in the future although they have bitterly and shamefully been defeated in the political, military, and diplomatic fields. The elections are also staged for one party. They have already determined the election results with the Yuon lackey puppets winning between 70 and 80 percent of the votes. And the remaining votes will be shared by various political parties that accept to serve as puppets of the Yuon puppets.

It is further reported that at the so-called working meeting, the UNTAC chieftain called Akashi pretended to blame the puppets for ordering their military and police forces to instigate insecurity, political terrorism, and intimidation of the people and various political parties.

The Cambodian people and the people of the world have already seen through this kind of joke. Actually, UNTAC, the Yuon aggressors, and the puppets are a unique body. UNTAC has colluded with the Yuon and has helped the Yuon and puppets since the beginning. UNTAC has not implemented the Paris accord and verified the withdrawal of the Yuon aggressors from Cambodia, and UNTAC endorsed the full-scale war of aggression against Cambodia from the 14th dry season to the 15th dry season. It is asked why can both uncovered and covered cat's-paw agents of the Yuon aggressors and puppets carry out the fascist activities to massacre, threaten, and rob the Cambodian people, and to provoke an atmosphere of turmoil and insecurity across the country? Because UNTAC has trampled upon the Paris Accord. Specifically, UNTAC has hurled accusations at

the Party of Democratic Kampuchea—which has earnestly demanded that the Paris accord be correctly and comprehensively implemented—put the blame on the patriots and national liberators, and encouraged the Yuon aggressors and their lackey puppets, who are the arch traitors and corrupt gang. It is the bad policy and actions of the UNTAC chieftains and the alliances in and outside UNTAC that have generated the current situation in Cambodia that has increasingly entangled UNTAC. The more UNTAC persistently colludes with the Yuon aggressors and puppets in refusing to implement the Paris accord, the more it becomes defeated and notorious. And in the end, UNTAC and its associates will certainly meet their doom.

### **Khmer Rouge Steal UNTAC Car; 8 Villagers Killed**

*BK2504062493 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Apr 93*

[Text] Five armed Khmer Rouge soldiers at 1010 on 20 April robbed an UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] car traveling from Thmar Puok District to (Soeng) commune in Svay Chek District, in a forested area north of Mau village, Phkoam commune, Svay Chek District, Battambang Province. They threatened the two UNTAC officials and an interpreter aboard the car and said (Sun Tu), commander of Division 519, had ordered the seizure of the car. They did not heed the UNTAC officials' appeal to them not to take away the vehicle.

The UNTAC officials and interpreter walked back to the district seat, losing the car and materials.

Moreover, a group of unidentified men armed with AK rifles raided Ti Pram Muoy Village at (Prek Sai Thor) commune in Neak Luong Township at 2030 on 21 April. As a result, eight people, including four ethnic Vietnamese and four Cambodian villagers, were killed and six others wounded.

We condemn the continued and more and more widespread violations committed by the Khmer Rouge bandits and some unscrupulous persons against the Cambodian people and UNTAC staff members, causing the general climate to become increasingly tense and complicated.

The Cambodian People's Armed Forces side calls on UNTAC to take stringent measures to put an end to the gross violations aimed at sabotaging the Cambodian peace process.

### **UN Official: Monitor Not Killed by Khmer Rouge**

*OW2604055193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0459 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 26 KYODO—The Khmer Rouge was not responsible for the murder of a Japanese

U.N. volunteer earlier this month, a senior official of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) said Monday.

The official told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that Atsuhito Nakata, a 25-year-old civilian election monitor, was not killed by the faction.

He did not, however, disclose any grounds for the conclusion.

The UNTAC civilian police are scheduled to make public soon the results of their investigation of the case.

Nakata and his Cambodian interpreter were shot to death April 8 in an ambush in the central Cambodian province of Kompong Thom.

He was the first Japanese to be killed while engaging in U.N.-led peacekeeping activities in the war-ravaged country.

### **23 UN Workers Resign Over Security**

*BK2604114893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0831 GMT  
26 Apr 93*

[Text] PHNOM PENH, April 26 (AFP)—Thirty U.N. election volunteers have resigned in the wake of the murder this month of a Japanese volunteer, a U.N. spokesman said Monday.

Twenty-three volunteers had resigned because of worries about their security. Seven others were leaving when their contracts expired soon, spokesman Eric Falt said.

Japanese U.N. volunteer Atsuhito Nakata and his interpreter were detained and shot by gunmen in Kompong Thom province earlier this month. The Khmer Rouge guerrilla faction, which has not ruled out the use of violence to disrupt late May polls, is suspected of carrying out the attack, although officially denying it.

Falt said Monday a U.N. investigation of the incident was still under way.

Eleven of the volunteers resigning had been based in Kompong Thom, the scene of frequent clashes between Phnom Penh government troops and the Khmer Rouge. U.N. election volunteers say their security is becoming increasingly precarious. Many of the more than 400 volunteers in Cambodia say they have received threats.

Following the death of Nakata the United Nations withdrew volunteers from several sensitive areas.

### **Radio Alleges UNTAC Involved in Atrocities**

#### **Official Killed After Raping Girl**

*BK2504022693 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] Last month, a group of villagers in Kompong Speu Province arrested a white-skinned, pointed-nosed

UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] official who had raped a girl. It is reported that while the victim's parents and some other people went and complained to UNTAC about this violation, a pointed-nosed UNTAC official threateningly warned the people not to protest and to watch for their lives. He then gave 100 rials to the people as compensation.

The victim's parents were terribly furious with the man and said: The riel banknotes are now worthless. You are supposed to verify the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] presence, but you have wreaked havoc and raped the people's children. You have violated my daughter's virginity. Somehow, I will forgive you if you apologize. But you have threatened to kill me instead.

While talking to the UNTAC official, the people gradually moved toward him, and finally, they slashed and instantly killed him.

This incident occurred nearly a month ago, but the man called Eric Falt [UNTAC spokesman] has said nothing about this, because it is an issue neither of the Khmer Rouge nor other factions, but a problem that deals with the people themselves.

#### **Soldier Beheaded in Kompong Cham**

*BK2504061293 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] In late March, some 600 villagers in Cheung Prey District of Kompong Cham Province—joined by a group of puppet soldiers, policemen, and militiamen—reportedly carried out a revolt to chase out the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] and puppets and to attack puppet officials in various localities in the district. The mutiny, which continued for three days, panicked the Yuon and puppets, who then fled for their lives and called in UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] troops for help.

On the third day, about 30 armed UNTAC soldiers backed by a personnel carrier came and conducted a show of force in front of the masses that were terribly furious with the Yuon and puppets. At that time, the people argued that UNTAC has no right whatsoever to prevent the Cambodian people from opposing the Yuon and their lackey puppets. They said UNTAC is futile because it has only helped the Yuon and puppets to do away with the Cambodian nation and people, brought AIDS into Cambodia, and ruined the decorum of Cambodian society.

In the face of such a situation, the Cheung Prey district inhabitants did not move a single step backward. Instead, they rushed toward the unscrupulous UNTAC soldiers, forcing them to retreat. The soldiers then pointed their guns at and opened fire on the people, killing or wounding more than 10 of them. Adding fuel to the fire, the fearless people suddenly rushed toward and beat and slashed the heads of those cruel UNTAC

troops. It is reported that a white-skinned, pointed-nosed UNTAC soldier was beheaded while the others fled the scene to save their skins.

The UNTAC chieftains have kept mum about the extremely humiliating and stinking incident.

It is obvious that the problem does not belong to any Cambodian faction. It is the issue of the entire Cambodian people's opposing the Yuon and their lackey puppets. Come what may, those defending the Yuon and puppets will be put in the same basket with the Yuon aggressors and the traitorous puppets and will absolutely be hated, opposed, and attacked by the people.

### Council Passes Law Banning Rice, Paddy Export

BK2604092993 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon  
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT  
25 Apr 93

[Text] Faced with rising prices in markets, and with the aim of facilitating the lives of all strata of people, the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia has promulgated a law banning the export of paddy and rice in big or small amounts. This law takes effect Monday, 22 April [date as heard].

Along with this measure, to ensure that there is sufficient rice and paddy in the market and that the price is reduced, the Council of Ministers has ordered the Trade Ministry to find sources to import rice or paddy, exempt from all taxes, and put on sale in markets at a reasonable price which is lower than the free market price.

In the initial stage, the Trade Ministry and the Phnom Penh city people's committee have been instructed to set up a rice-selling network soon in all markets in Phnom Penh. The price will evolve with the daily market situation and the selling price will be disseminated through various propaganda networks.

All Cambodian citizens are allowed to buy five kg of state rice each time. The state will ensure that there is rice for sale everyday in markets throughout the city. In the future, the state will implement these measures in various provincial towns.

### Defense Minister Visits Siem Reap

BK2604070593 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon  
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT  
23 Apr 93

[Summary from poor reception] A Defense Ministry delegation led by His Excellency General Tie Banh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, defense minister, and member of Supreme National Council, recently paid a working visit to Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. Greeting the delegation at the provincial airport were Neou Sam, chairman of the Siem Reap party committee; and Gen. Long Sopheap, commander of the 4th Military Region.

Gen. Tie Banh talked to officers and men of the 4th Military Region on the evening of 17 April. During the meeting, the defense minister reported on the development of the process to implement the Paris agreement. He also talked about the need of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] and the Cambodian people to rely on the armed forces to prevent attempts by Khmer Rouge rebels to harass the election, particularly to bring back the genocidal regime. He also talked about Khmer Rouge violations and destruction in various provinces, such as Siem Reap, Kompong Chhnang, and Kompong Thom Provinces; the Khmer Rouge even attacked UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] troops.

Gen. Tie Banh talked to people in Siem Reap and Puok Districts in Siem Reap Province on 18 April. Gen. Tie Banh pointed out the major realizations achieved by the CPP and stressed that the CPP will do everything for the people and the motherland. He said only the CPP is capable of thwarting the destructive activities by the Khmer Rouge and their allies. He stressed that voting for the CPP means a guarantee that the genocidal regime cannot return.

On 20 April, Gen. Tie Banh talked to people and compatriots in Siem Reap provincial town and many leading provincial officials. During the stay in the province, Gen. Tie Banh also visited monks at Vat (Pich Sangvaram) Monastery.

### Indonesia

### Paris Signatories Support May Election in Cambodia

BK2604123493 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0956 GMT  
26 Apr 93

[Text] Jakarta, Apr 26 (OANA/ANTARA)—The signatory states of the Paris agreements on Cambodia firmly support the decision of the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia that elections should be held from May 23 to 27, the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) said in a press statement issued here on Monday.

In a joint communique issued on Friday (April 23) by the permanent missions of Indonesia and France to the United Nations, the two states co-chairing the Paris conference on Cambodia reiterated their full commitment to Paris agreements, UNIC said.

The two signatory states called on all Cambodian parties to respect the election results, provided they are certified free and fair by the United Nations.

The statement also condemned all acts of violence committed on political or ethnic grounds, particularly murders of personnel of the United Nations Transnational Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), it said.

**Bank To Keep Inflation Rate Below Two Figures**

*BK2204122993 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] The Central Bank will continue to monitor the country's inflation rate in view of the fact that it stands at 6.44 percent in the first three months of this year. Speaking in Jakarta, Dahlan Sutalaksana, junior director of the Central Bank, said the public however should not be alarmed by the high inflation rate because the government is optimistic that it is capable of controlling it this year. The 1993 inflation rate will be kept below two figures as long as this year's national economic growth reaches its target, namely between 6 to 7 percent annually.

Other factors which may have raised the inflation rate such as oil price hike, the 'Id al-Fitr festival, and the civil servants' salary increase have been neutralized so it is hoped that the inflation rate in the next nine months will be relatively the same as or even lower than the corresponding period last year. What is important is to prevent the impact of a high inflation rate from causing anxiety to people.

**Jakarta, Tokyo To Step Up Military Cooperation**

*OW2404082993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] Jakarta, April 24 KYODO—Indonesia and Japan agreed Saturday [24 April] to step up military cooperation between the two countries, Japanese officials said. They said the agreement on the exchange of military personnel was reached at a meeting between Japanese Vice Defense Minister Akira Hiyoshi and Lt. Gen. Sugeng Subroto, secretary general of the Indonesian Defense Ministry.

Hiyoshi also met with Defense Minister Gen. Edi Sudrajat who is concurrently the armed forces chief-commander. The officials said that both sides agreed that peacekeeping missions of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) were facing a critical situation. The senior military officials also agreed that all countries involved in the peacekeeping operation should forge cooperation to ensure the holding of the Cambodian general elections, scheduled for May 23-28, the officials said.

Under the 1991 U.N.-supervised Paris peace agreement on Cambodia, UNTAC was assigned to conduct the general elections. The prospect for peace in Cambodia, however, has been hampered particularly due to alleged attempts by the militarily strongest faction in the country, the Khmer Rouge, to sabotage the May election. The faction has refused to abide by conditions set out in the Paris accord.

Hiyoshi was in Jakarta as part of a Southeast Asian trip which previously took him to Thailand, Cambodia and Malaysia.

**Warship Purchase Will Not Hurt Australian Ties**

*WA2604010093*

[Editorial Report] The 7 April Jakarta BISNIS INDONESIA in Indonesian carries on page 16 an article reporting that Indonesia's purchase of 39 used warships from Germany "will not hurt relations with Australia." The article notes that Admiral Tanto Kuswanto, Indonesia's new naval chief of staff, met with the Australia's maritime commander to assure him that the ships were purchased "to protect Indonesian waters." The article adds that the ships will need some renovations, which will be done by P.T. Pal, Indonesia's state-owned shipping company.

**Laos****Khamphoui Keoboualapha Leaves for SRV Visit**

*BK2304105093 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[Text] Vientiane, April 23 (KPL)—An economic delegation of the Lao Government led by Deputy Prime Minister Khamphoui Keoboualapha, who is also president of the Committee for Planning and Cooperation, yesterday left for Hanoi [words indistinct] visit to Vietnam.

The Lao delegation will have talks in Hanoi with its Vietnam counterpart concerning bilateral economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation for 1993 as well as the future cooperation plans designed to upgrade all-sided cooperation between the two countries.

**Foreign Minister Receives German, Russian Envoys**

*BK2104134293 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 21 Apr 93*

[Text] On the morning of 21 April, Somsavat Lengsavat, minister of foreign affairs, received in Vientiane Claus Soenksen, ambassador of Federal Germany, who called on him and expressed greetings. Later that morning, the foreign affairs minister also received Georgiy Rudov, outgoing ambassador of the Russian Federation to Laos, who bid him farewell.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Somsavat Lengsavat talked and exchanged views with the diplomats of the two friendly countries on relations and cooperation between Laos and the two countries both in the past and in the present—relations and cooperation which, he said, have been increasingly promoted and expanded. The minister also praised the two ambassadors for their positive contributions to improving and strengthening relations between the governments and peoples of their respective countries and the Government and people of Laos.

**Khamtai Receives Outgoing Russian Envoy Rudov**  
*BK2304104493 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT  
23 Apr 93*

[Text] Vientiane, April 23 (KPL)—Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon yesterday received Russian Ambassador to Laos Georgiy Alekseyevich Rudov, who called on the prime minister to say farewell on the completion of his diplomatic term in Laos.

Talking with the Russian ambassador, the Lao prime minister acclaimed the successful diplomatic mission of the ambassador and expressed hope that upon returning home he would fulfill his new task assigned by the government and people of Russia.

**President Receives Rudov**

*BK2504125493 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Apr 93*

[Text] Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, yesterday received Georgiy Rudov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation to Laos, who bid him farewell.

On this occasion, Nouhak Phoumsavan praised the past three years' achievements of Rudov's diplomatic mission, which has actively contributed to the promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between Laos and the Russian Federation. He wished the ambassador a safe trip back home and success in his diplomatic career.

**Leaders Receive Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister**

*BK2504132893 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Apr 93*

[Text] Our leader President Nouhak Phoumsavan, Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon, and Foreign Minister Somsavat Lengsavat yesterday received separate courtesy calls from Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Koji Kakisawa in Vientiane yesterday.

The meetings between the Lao hosts and Japanese guest proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship. Our leaders praised the Japanese deputy foreign minister's visit to Laos which will contribute to the further promotion of the existing friendly relations and cooperations between the Lao and Japanese governments. The Lao leaders and the Japanese guest informed each other about developments in their respective countries and exchanged experiences of their respective foreign ministries. Regional and international developments of common interests were also brought up for discussion.

Koji Kakisawa arrived in Vientiane on 23 April for a three-day visit to Laos.

**Vientiane Mayor Chairs Party Committee Meeting**

*BK2204151293 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] The 1993 enlarged plenary conference of the Vientiane city party committee was convened on the morning of 21 April under the chairmanship of Oudom Khatthi-gna, secretary of the party committee and lord mayor of Vientiane. The conference was attended by delegates from eight districts and many services in Vientiane. The delegates reviewed the performance of their leading role over the past year with a view to drawing lessons from their experience, resolving some remaining problems in the socioeconomic development in the municipality, and outlining socioeconomic plans for the years to come for increased efficiency.

The conference will be adjourned on 28 April.

**Philippines**

**Ramos Agrees To Postpone PRC Talks on Spratlys**

*HK2604090493 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Due to the sensitive nature of the Spratly Islands territorial dispute, both the Philippines and the PRC have agreed to set aside discussions on the issue and instead talk about ways to foster closer ties between the two countries. The agreement to postpone discussions was reached during a meeting between President Fidel Ramos and PRC President Jiang Zemin. Although the Philippine Government wanted the territorial dispute resolved as soon as possible, it had agreed to delay the talks because it was an inappropriate time to bring up the issue.

Sovereignty over the Spratly Islands has become a sensitive and complicated issue because of the six countries claiming the island chain—the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, Vietnam, Taiwan, and the PRC.

Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Rodolfo Severino said during an earlier news conference that it would be better if the PRC and the Philippines agreed to a joint exploration of the islands, including the Kalayaan Islands, which the Philippines claims.

[Begin Severino recording in English] We are not for shelving this issue indefinitely. We would like the issue settled as early as possible. But you realize this is a very complicated issue involving many parties and we have to face the reality that not everybody is ready to discuss the sovereignty issue at this stage. [end recording]

**Ramos 'Uncharacteristically Quiet' on PRC**  
**HK2604123193 Quezon City MALAYA in English 25**  
**Apr 93 p 4**

[Editorial: "China Visit"]

[Text] President Ramos has been uncharacteristically quiet about his reasons for going on a state visit to China, which begins today, and the objectives he hopes to achieve. He has left it to aides and spokesmen to explain these things. On his previous travels, he was always gung-ho prior to departure about what he hoped to do and accomplish; almost always, top of his list was to campaign for investments in the Philippines from the countries he was visiting.

But this time it is obvious he cannot say this is the principal reason he is going to China. Because the Chinese, who are growing economically at a clip of more than 12 percent a year, have all of their vast country, with its abundant natural resources and huge market, to invest in, and a momentum of growth and development that offers infinite opportunities. So why should they come to the Philippines, where the government is grabbing and confiscating the largest, most successful and most profitable enterprises? Why should they invest in a country of eight-hour brownouts, rampant lawlessness, a corrupt bureaucracy, monstrous traffic jams, etc?

So Mr. Ramos' spokesmen have been saying his agenda in China will focus on security concerns and the expansion of trade. The first means he will ask the Chinese leaders why they have been building up their armed forces; do they have expansionist ambitions? The Chinese will of course answer no, and will then patiently explain why China has to build up and maintain an adequate, credible military machine.

This is because China is one of the major powers in this part of the world. It is the largest country (now that the old USSR, which was bigger, has broken up into a dozen pieces) and the most populous. Its "rivals" for power and influence in this neck of the woods are the U.S., Russia, and Japan. All these three nations, including Japan which hides behind the euphemism that its military resurgence has been motivated purely by considerations of self-defense, have formidable armed forces.

In this situation, the Chinese owe it to themselves to make sure that they will not be bullied by these rivals and will maintain a level of military strength commensurate with their geopolitical attributes and their role in this area. This is the reason they keep tending to their military power. It is not because they have expansionist designs on the Philippines; the truth is that, even if we invited them to take this country over, they would most probably decline, in the conviction that governing 65 million Filipinos would be more trouble than they'd care to take on.

Mr. Ramos' aides have said that the conflict over the Spratly Islands will also be very much on his mind when

he arrives in Beijing. This is the cluster of islands and coral reefs territorially claimed not only by China and the Philippines but by Malaysia, Brunei, Vietnam, and Taiwan. It is said he will seek assurances that China will not enforce its claim by aggressive means but peacefully, through negotiations and dialogue. China has said more than once that this is exactly how it plans to proceed and if Ramos brings up the subject yet once more he is likely to be chided by the Chinese as makulit [persistent].

That leaves trade as the other major subject of discussion with the Chinese. There's a great deal that can be done in this area. Bilateral trade between the two countries amounted to only \$365 million last year, with China enjoying a substantial surplus because of its oil exports. Ramos is bringing along with him a sizable contingent of Filipino businessmen, many of them of Chinese origin, and it is to be hoped they will be helpful in increasing the volume of trade as well as the Philippines' share. These businessmen are paying their own way and will not be a burden on the taxpayer.

However, the official delegation, for whom the taxpayer is footing the bill, is much too large and could be drastically cut without doing any harm to the benefits expected from the visit. Senator Ernesto Macea has recommended this, but it probably is too late now to do anything about it. One wonders why and how so many got to be on the list, and what useful role they will play. Even in his provincial sorties Mr. Ramos has shown this inclination to be surrounded by a large entourage, which may betray some deep-seated monarchical tendencies. He seems to thrive on the adulation of the crowd, which of course is a sickness of all politicians.

One shudders at the thought of the mob that will try to hitch a ride when he sets off for the United States, which is the climax to which this series of state visits is leading. West Point may not be big enough to accommodate them all.

## Thailand

**Commerce Minister's Actions in U.S. Talks Viewed**

**BK2304024793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Apr 93 p 5**

[From the "Comment" column by Peter Mitri Ungphakon: "Uthai Ups the Ante"]

[Text] Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon said on television on Wednesday evening that he wants to see new blood in the negotiating team handling Thailand's trade talks with the United States.

His statement was ambiguous but the Channel 11 presenter failed to probe further. It was ambiguous because Mr. Uthai could have meant simply that the time has come for a switch in negotiating level from senior officials to ministers. Mr. Uthai said he wanted to go to

Washington himself in a delegation that would be headed by Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchphak and would include—at Mr Uthai's invitation—Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri.

But Mr Uthai also said one of the problems is that the present negotiators have been at the job so long they cannot inject anything fresh into the talks. The Thai and US officials know each other too well, Mr Uthai said.

That statement implies a shakeup in the negotiating team at officials level. Coupled with a series of recent events at the Commerce Ministry, it suggests yet another signal that Phatchara Itsrasena's days as the ministry's chief strategist, if not as permanent secretary, could now seriously be numbered.

There are therefore two sides to Mr Uthai's position. He now wants to take charge actively in the negotiations with the United States, in intellectual property issues, and in the suppression of copyright piracy. He also wants to see personnel changes in the ministry.

These two aspects are politically significant, also at two levels: in the government coalition, and within the ministry. The two apparently separate levels could become entangled.

The risk is not simply bad feeling in the coalition. Mr Uthai has apparently become entirely partisan in the internal conflict. By contrast, his predecessor Amaret Sila-on, although thought to favour Mr Phatchara, did listen to other groups of officials and sometimes ruled against Mr Phatchara.

Because of the extent of his distrust in his permanent secretary, Mr Uthai risks losing some of the country's most experienced trade negotiators. These are people with rare expertise that he could badly need because of the complexity of the issues, ranging from tariffs to intellectual property and banking, and because of his own inexperience. They are almost entirely loyal, to some degree at least, to Mr Phatchara who in many cases has been their mentor.

One important question Mr Uthai has to answer therefore, is where he is going to find the new negotiating team. The only other officials with skills in that kind of negotiation are outside the Commerce Ministry down the road at Foreign Affairs. But any suggestion that the Foreign Ministry should take the lead in trade negotiations would only increase the conflict and undermine Mr Uthai's own desire to take the lead.

Six months ago, when the Chuan Government had just taken office, Mr Uthai showed a clear lack of interest in trade negotiations. In October he was asked whether he would head the Thai delegation to the ASEAN economic ministers' annual meeting in Manila to discuss setting up the ASEAN Free Trade Area. Mr Uthai replied that he would rather promote Thai exports at a trade fair in

France. Deputy Premier Suphachai went to Manila instead, along with Deputy Commerce Minister Phai-thun Kaeothong.

Now, Mr Uthai is trying to organise a trip to Washington to meet US Trade Representative Mickey Kantor, tactfully naming Dr Suphachai as the leader, and also tactfully suggesting Sqn Ldr [Squadron Leader] Prasong should go along as well. Mr Uthai's aides have already obtained visas for the purpose, even though the Americans have not agreed to further negotiations.

In fact, Mr Uthai originally proposed to the Cabinet that he should go alone. According to informed sources, it was other Cabinet members who said Dr Suphachai should head the team, and Sqn Ldr Prasong asked to be included if there is a trip.

Dr Suphachai, who is in charge of international economic relations, is said to be doubtful about the value of the proposed trip, believing that continued suppression of piracy would be a more effective means of avoiding US sanctions than a resumption of talking.

Sources say Mr Uthai's newfound enthusiasm for trade talks arises from internal discussions within the Solidarity Party in response to criticisms that the coalition Government has no achievements.

As Solidarity leader, Mr Uthai has apparently decided that avoiding trade retaliation in the announcement due from Washington on April 30 would be a tangible achievement for his party.

This assessment seems to be reflected in the message Mr Uthai and his assistants conveyed to US Ambassador David Lambertson on Wednesday when they said it was "imperative" that top level talks resume before the April 30 deadline.

Mr Lambertson was given a note saying that a 30-day postponement of a decision on whether or not to impose sanctions against Thailand would be counterproductive because by then Parliament would have been reconvened and Opposition criticisms of the Government would have turned public sentiment against the crackdown on piracy.

It would be better, Mr Uthai and his assistants implied, for the United States to remove the threat of retaliation on April 30. Criticism of the Thai Government on this issue would then be defused before the Opposition has a chance to speak in Parliament in May, and the crackdown could continue without the Government appearing to appease the Americans.

Independent observers, while critical of Mr Uthai's apparent willingness to yield a considerable amount of ground to the Americans, say he is right in his desire to avoid retaliation.

Mr Uthai's new assertiveness appears to have upset some Democrats, however. Sources close to Dr Suphachai say the deputy prime minister has been eclipsed.

And the response of the Democrat deputy commerce minister, Churin Laksanawisit, when asked to comment on Mr Uthai's dismissal of Phiphat Intharasap as Intellectual Property Department director general, appeared to indicate some unease.

Mr Churin declined to comment. Criticism of the dismissal would mean criticism of Mr Uthai, while approval would imply endorsement of the accusation that the crackdown has been ineffective, he said. Therefore his silence would "help the nation," Mr Churin added.

Until Mr Uthai took charge recently, Mr Churin was the only minister commenting on intellectual property rights and the talks with the United States. As head of the newly-created Intellectual Property Department, Mr Phiphat was working under Mr Churin.

Mr Phiphat's dismissal is itself linked to the internal problems within the ministry, but Mr Uthai is said to have taken offence against Mr Phiphat personally on three issues, two on policy and one on an appointment.

Mr Phiphat opposed the proposal to bring audio and videotapes and compact discs under the controls of the Price-Fixing and Anti-Monopoly Act. He understood that Mr Uthai wanted to use the act to control prices and to force the industry to stick price labels on tapes and discs. He therefore argued that the requirement would actually antagonise US copyright-holders further rather than reduce tension.

Mr Uthai's purpose, on the other hand, was said to have been different. The minister and his advisers argue that bringing tapes and discs on to the controlled-product list strengthens officials' powers to inspect and raid manufacturers and retail outlets, and to demand production information. Mr Phiphat's opposition did not go down well.

Mr Uthai also took offence when Mr Phiphat blamed US copyright holders for the small number of prosecutions and the light penalties against pirates. Mr Phiphat complained that failure by the Americans to participate in the prosecutions as intellectual property rights owners weakened the legal proceedings against the pirates.

Mr Uthai apparently considered the statement to be inflammatory and badly timed. Mr Phiphat argued that the statement was factually correct, particularly concerning videotapes, and that Thailand should not swallow criticism from Washington quietly when some of the blame for the lack of copyright enforcement lies elsewhere.

The minister's third objection was over the appointment of a deputy director general at the Intellectual Property Department. Mr Uthai's choice was Suphakit Nimmanorathee, currently a regional inspector, previously Commerce officer in Chon Buri, Mr Uthai's constituency, where the two developed a close relationship.

Mr Phiphat preferred, and finally obtained, a candidate experienced in law. Sources say he even offered a swap with director-generals on the selection panel who voted for Mr Suphakit. He is quoted as having offered to take any of their deputies if one of them was willing to take Mr. Suphakit. No one took up the offer.

Mr Suphakit is one of two ministry officials who now appear to have Mr Uthai's ear. The other is said to be legal counsellor Prathuang Sirotbang. Both are said to oppose Permanent Secretary Phatchara and to be allied with the faction of Foreign Trade Director General Chare Chutharattanakun. If the problems with in the ministry worsen, Mr. Chare is probably the front-runner to replace Mr Phatchara.

Insiders from both camps say Mr Uthai has almost completely blanked Mr Phatchara out of the negotiations with the United States, even though only last month the permanent secretary led the Thai delegation for negotiations in Washington.

Mr Phatchara has not been involved in this week's two meetings between Mr Uthai and the American ambassador. He had no hand in drafting the note calling for an urgent resumption of talks that Mr Lambertson was given. Sources say the note was not even drafted by ministry officials but by outsiders, among them Mr Uthai's advisers who are led by businessman Phongsak Raktaphongphaisan and include academic M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat.

One of Mr Uthai's complaints is that Mr Phatchara did not fully inform him about the negotiations with the United States. Instead, Mr Phatchara reported directly to Dr Suphachai, according to the Uthai camp. The Phatchara camp denies the accusation. Rather Mr Phatchara's supporters say, Mr Uthai received all the reports, but was not interested until recently.

Another of the minister's complaints is that Mr Phatchara has been too "conservative". In other words, the permanent secretary's strategy has been to give away as little as possible to the United States so long as retaliation is avoided.

It is a brinkmanship that Mr Phatchara's supporters say came from instructions from previous governments and was the result of political pressure. One source outside the Commerce Ministry says it is a position that Deputy Minister Churin has also adopted.

By contrast, the outsider describes Mr Uthai's position as "extreme"—the minister is thought willing to yield much more to the Americans, particularly through a full-scale crackdown on piracy, in order to remove from Thailand's exporters any threat of retaliation or trade harassment.

But the policy differences between Mr Uthai and Mr Phatchara appear to be of minor importance compared to the minister's lack of trust in his permanent secretary. It is a distrust that arises partly because of Mr Uthai's

choice of advisers within the ministry, and partly because his personal advisers are now working with Foreign Ministry officials whose resentment against Mr Bajr is also strong. There are suggestions that diplomats had a hand in drafting the note that Ambassador Lambertson was given.

Mr Phatchara's own methods do not always engender trust, so he and his supporters must also share the blame for the factionalism and rivalry. But Mr Uthai's task should be to recognise the strengths of the different factions and to harness these strengths in Thailand's trade interests.

If he decides to engage one or other faction in battle, the future will look bleak.

#### Paper Justifies Government Copyright Protection

BK2304095393 Bangkok NAEONAI in Thai 23 Apr 93  
p 4

[Editorial: "Not Like a Flash in the Pan"]

[Text] The Thai Tape and Phonograph Association recently handed hundreds of thousands of pirated audiotapes to the prime minister for destruction in a bonfire and pledged to stop producing such tapes. The tape producers also promised to do their business legally by paying for the copyrights of the tapes for their future production. The pictures and reports on the bonfire, witnessed by a large throng of reporters, were probably disseminated worldwide, particularly in the United States.

Prior to the bonfire, the Commerce Ministry, especially the commerce minister, has made serious efforts in suppressing the pirated audiotapes and videotapes. Frequent raids on shops selling the illegal merchandise, and legal action against the copyright violators have become regular news. It might not be wrong to assume, as some people do, that the said activities resulted from U.S. pressure and threats to resort to trade retaliation against countries which allowed the production and sale of pirated audiotapes and videotapes. Thailand is one of the countries where the violation of U.S. copyrights has been rampant for decades.

The retaliatory measures announced by the United States will certainly have tremendous adverse impacts on Thailand. For decades, Thailand has gained a trade deficit with the United States with annual exports amounting to nearly 200 billion baht. U.S. retaliation against copyright violations, from which a handful of people earns 1 or 2 billion baht annually, will cause incalculable damage to the majority of the people in the country.

As a matter of fact, all countries must defend their own copyrights and intellectual property. Thailand should have long tackled this problem because it is a matter of legality and correctness. However, past governments might not have been able to take any action due to the

political situation and immediate interests during their tenures. The present government's determination to iron out this matter should not be attributed to its fear of U.S. retaliation. The commerce minister impressively said that the relevant actions taken by the authorities were aimed at defending the interests of Thailand, not the United States. Up to this point, people cannot help but wonder whether or not the current suppression activities will be like a flash in the pan which are carried out just to spare Thailand of U.S. trade retaliation.

#### Uthai Leaves on 'Urgent' Visit to U.S. 24 Apr

BK2404032393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
24 Apr 93 p 15, 22

[Text] Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon is planning to leave for Washington today in an urgent visit to assure Mickey Kantor, the US Trade Representative [USTR], of Thailand's "strong intention" to tackle the problems of copyright violation.

But according to informed sources, the Americans have said that Mr Uthai can make a courtesy call on Mr Kantor but cannot negotiate.

It was hoped that there would be informal discussions between the Thai team and Mr Kantor on copyright violation in Thailand and the US Section 301.

Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchphak, who is in charge of international economic relations, is reported to be uncertain about the usefulness of the planned talks.

It is hoped that a visit will improve the Thai Government's position in advance of the US Government's decision on whether to take trade retaliation measures against Thailand at the end of this month.

The visit is planned for April 24 to May 2, a source said. Mr Uthai and a team of Thai officials will discuss trade issues with the US representatives.

The 12-member Thai team is planned to comprise Suchai Chaowisit, Deputy Commerce Permanent Secretary and the newly-appointed acting director-general of the Intellectual Property Department, and Yanyong Phuangrat, who is deputy director-general of the department.

The USTR's main interest is believed to be that the Thai side give an assurance that the crackdown on violation will be permanent policy, not just a show to avoid trade retaliation, the source said.

The Thai side had been expected to be asked to enter into an agreement to promise that the crackdown would continue. This follows the success of the US in making almost every country which has a trade dispute with the US enter into a similar agreement.

The source said the Cabinet has approved in principle that Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchphak and Mr Uthai be representatives of Thailand in discussions with the US.

Mr Uthai went to the Mass Communications Organisation of Thailand's television studio yesterday to appear on a television programme explaining the purpose of the planned visit.

He said Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsarasena, who was head of the Thai team in past negotiations, would not be joining the visit.

Mr Uthai said: "If my visit disheartens any senior officials, I hope they will understand. It should be me who is disheartened—I still can't understand why the officials are so afraid of cracking down on violators."

He said his visit is to assure the US that the Thai Government has done all the important things necessary to solve the problem.

Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai had a brief meeting with Mr Uthai at Government House to discuss the planned visit.

Dr Suphachai said after the meeting that his main idea is that the Thai side try its best to make the actions taken by the Thai Government known to the US side.

He said the issue to be discussed with the US side must be well identified, and there should also be an evaluation of whether the US side is ready for a discussion.

"We must make clear to the US what we have done to tackle the copyright violation problem. We should explain to the US the importance of, for instance, the Import and Export Control Law to control the trade in video tapes and compact discs," he said.

"The US should be told about the serious penalties which the law lays down, and should be assured that the law will be continuously enforced. This is part of the move to free Thailand from the Priority Foreign Country list."

Dr Suphachai said he did not know whom the Thai team will be in discussions with. He said the important thing would be for there to be a meeting with US private sector representatives to encourage them to reduce pressure on the US Government.

Dr Suphachai said the US, during its hearing on Monday, strongly criticised Thailand for its past poor action in tackling intellectual property violations in Thailand, but later showed increasing satisfaction with the actions taken by the present Thai Government.

The USTR is in the process of preparing a report to be presented to the US Security Council.

Although it was said during the hearing that Thailand is the worst place in Asia in tackling the violation problem,

it is likely that the situation has not worsened—because what the Thai Government has done has been recognised.

Dr Suphachai said he has not decided yet whether to take part in the planned visit because he wants to identify the issue to be discussed first in order for there to be something prepared which can be agreed on.

"We must decide on this before this weekend is out because I have to join the Prime Minister's official visit to Indonesia early next week," he said.

In regard to the plan to solve all the problems related to intellectual property, Dr Suphachai said it is important that Thailand shows it is serious about cracking down on violations and that it demonstrates that it has a system to deal with the problem.

"What we have done is also of benefit to our own country. There should be no need for the US to put pressure on us. But we need to represent our attempts to solve the problem, as well as the limitations. While there are many things the Government can do immediately, other things will have to wait until they pass the Parliament," he said.

#### **5,000 More Counterfeit Videotapes Destroyed**

*BK2304140593 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1200 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[Text] Police at the Samsen Police Fire Brigade Station today destroyed part of the 44,960 uncopied and obscene videotapes seized earlier. After presiding over incineration of the seized videotapes, Metropolitan police chief Lieutenant General Chamlong Lamchaengphan said the destruction was part the suppression campaign of the Interior Ministry and the Police Department. He said the 5,000 videotapes were destroyed today in compliance with the court order. The destruction of the remainder must await further court instruction.

[Begin Chamlong recording] The businessmen who trade in or produce videotapes and audiotapes which violate copyright will be arrested. It would be better for them not to do it. [end recording]

#### **Deputy Premier Discusses U.S. Talks Strategy**

*BK2304144593 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1200 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[Text] Deputy Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak said after a meeting with Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon today that he gave the commerce minister general guidance on his upcoming meeting with the U.S. trade representative. He said in order to pave the way for Thailand to avoid being among the group of countries facing investigation and trade retaliation, or the PFC list, the commerce minister has been advised to emphasize Thailand's explicit remedial measures, particularly the significance of its first ever and earnest use of the import and export law.

[Begin recording] [Suphachai in progress] ... the line of action for Thailand to be excluded from the list of countries facing retaliation. That is the medium-range goal, not the immediate goal. The immediate goal is our intention to demonstrate that the suppression is systematic and that the suppression which has been carried out is the right thing to do for Thailand itself. [end recording]

### **Chuan Defends Government IPR Actions**

*BK2404154193 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1200 GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said he had discussed with Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak and Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon about the adverse effects on Thai markets if the United States uses Section 301 against Thailand. He said he learned from the two ministers about the progress made and gave them his suggestions. He thinks Thailand needs some time to prove its sincerity toward solving the long-dated problem—he said the United States has been watching Thailand for many years. His government has been making efforts in the past five to six months. The government, he said, is upholding the right policy of the country, and it is not just trying to please the United States.

[Begin recording] [Chuan] We cannot expect an outcome of the efforts made in the past five to six months. The problems have dragged on for many years. Yet, we have done what is needed to weed out the illegals. And later on we will tackle other matters such as aspects concerning laws and protection of rights. I think what we have done is the right thing to start with.

[Unidentified reporter] Will the United States be satisfied with the measures we have taken?

[Chuan] The United States thinks that... Well, since this problem has existed for so many years, such as the problem of copyright violations, they think that we have not been serious in tackling the problem. So, again, they do not think that we are serious about what we have been doing. They think that we are seriously cracking down on violators just because we are now faced with retaliation. Anyway, we have notified them of the situation. We want them to be able to distinguish this government from the past. We admit that interest groups really existed, but it was in the past. At present, this government does not adopt that kind of attitude. And as for the measures we have taken, we are just pursuing what is right according to the law of the country. We are not doing things just to please the Americans. [end recording]

### **Exporters Concerned Over U.S. Trade Retaliation**

*BK2504132793 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1200 GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] The U.S. Trade Representative's Office will on 30 April announce the result of investigations into the

violations of international property rights, especially piracy of audio and video tapes, by Thailand. Phonsit Si-orathaikun, president of the Gems and Jewelry Traders Association, said that Thai exporters should keep a low profile. With too many news, they risk losing the confidence of their customers abroad who might stop placing orders for their products. He said that, as a strategy, Thai exporters should create confidence among their U.S. customers so that more orders would come in regularly. He said that although Thailand is subjected to U.S. trade retaliation resulting in an increase in import duties, Thai exporters still have 60 days for exports to be made before the official announcement takes effect. But when the 60 days is over, they can expect problems because they do not know where to sell their products and what to do with the hundreds of thousands of workers in the gems and jewelry industry.

Prida Tiasuwan, jewelry exporter of Pranda Jewelry Company, said that he was not overly frightened by a GSP [Generalised System of Preferences] cut on jewelry products since Thai exports have been denied GSP privileges for four to five years now but export volume has not dropped. Yet, he did not rule out a serious impact on Thai trade if U.S. import duties are raised by 100 percent. Concerning efforts to explore for new markets, he said this cannot be achieved immediately, noting that the United States is Thailand's biggest customer at present. It has taken Thailand nearly 20 years to establish a solid market base for its jewelry products there. Concerning enforcement of Section 301, Prida questioned the Thai Government saying Section 301 has been an issue for more than five or six years now. In the beginning, a dozen countries, including Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Taiwan, and Korea were on the U.S. watchlist as foreign countries facing trade retaliation, but now they have been removed from the list. Only Thailand now remains on the list, together with China and India, which are big countries with strong economic and political power to bargain with the United States. Thailand is a small country, he said, so why should it quarrel with the United States over the issue of intellectual property rights? The conflict has become complicated and difficult to solve now. We only have to wait and see what would be the announcement on 30 April.

### **No U.S. Trade Sanctions; Visit Still Planned**

*BK2504020693 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 25 Apr 93 pp 1, 3*

[By Peter Mitri Ungphakon and Somphon Thaphanachai]

[Text] The US government has told Thailand it will not impose trade sanctions against this country for intellectual property rights violations this month but will keep Thailand on a list of countries being scrutinised most closely.

The decision was conveyed in Washington to Thai Ambassador M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi at a meeting

with US Trade Representative Mickey Kantor on Friday afternoon (early yesterday, Bangkok time).

Technically the decision is not final. But barring dramatic changes in the positions of either country in the next few days, the official announcement due on April 30 is unlikely to be different, Thai and US officials confirm.

The decision not to penalise selected Thai exports with high import duties is said to be based on the recent clampdown on audio and video tape piracy.

But the threat of retaliation remains, because Washington has decided to keep Thailand on the so-called Priority Foreign Country list of offenders closest to suffering penalties under a section of US trade law known as "Special 301".

New talks are due to start this week, with a team of Thai officials scheduled to leave for Washington on Tuesday.

Notably absent will be Commerce Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsarasena and his top negotiators, who have fallen out with Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchachon.

Mr Phatchara headed the team that visited Washington for the last round of talks in March. The only exception will be Suchai Chaowisit, the new acting director-general of the Intellectual Property Department, and his legal adviser, Yanyong Phuangrat.

Mr Uthai could himself fly to Washington on Thursday April 29, and could meet Mr Kantor but only briefly.

US officials said yesterday their government does not want to snub Mr Uthai, but because of Mr Kantor's busy schedule in the final hours before the April 30 announcements on all countries under investigation, full negotiations with the US Trade Representative—who holds a Cabinet seat—are unlikely.

The renewed talks are now being described as an attempt to improve the situation after the April 30 announcement rather than to influence the announcement itself.

One source close to Mr Uthai described the decision not to impose sanctions as an achievement in its own right.

In theory, Mr Uthai and his negotiators could obtain Thailand's removal from the Priority Foreign Country list.

This could happen, for example, if Mr Uthai agrees to sign a document committing the Government to reducing copyright piracy to an extent acceptable to the Americans, and to further amendments of the copyright and patent laws.

So far the Thai Government has refused to do that. It is not clear whether Mr Uthai wants to yield so much ground to the Americans, although he is believed to be keen to get Thailand off the Priority Foreign Country list entirely.

Previous governments, as well as the Democrats currently handling international trade issues (Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchphak and Deputy Commerce Minister Churin Laksanawisit), have tended to be content to see Thailand on the list so long as no actual retaliation is imposed.

One of Mr Uthai's aides said yesterday that much of the early part of the week will be spent trying to work out a new negotiating mandate for the Thai delegation.

The new mandate is needed partly because Mr Uthai will be travelling without Dr Suphachai, the aide said.

According to Mr Uthai's aide, Dr Suphachai has questioned whether a ministerial-level trip at this stage would be useful and has suggested that Mr Uthai go to Washington next month instead.

According to Thai sources, Mr Kantor told M.L. Phiraphong during Friday's meeting that the US government will reassess the situation in three months, by July 31.

The statement was not made in writing and a US official contacted by the BANGKOK POST was unable to confirm it.

But it is understood that the Office of the US Trade Representative has been considering some sort of short-term timetable that could include one month of further negotiations and an assessment of results after about three months.

In a letter to M.L. Phiraphong, Mr Kantor said:

"Despite considerable forbearance on the part of the Government of the United States, Thailand is still not providing adequate and effective protection for intellectual property rights.

"I recognise, nevertheless, that the Royal Thai Government has taken significant, new steps in recent months to improve copyright enforcement.

"While these measures are welcome, our continuing concerns about the Thai patent law, copyright law and long-term enforcement effort, require that I again identify Thailand as a 'Priority Foreign Country' this year.

"Only sustained enforcement, coupled with changes to Thailand's intellectual property rights laws and regulations, would be sufficient to remove Thailand from the 'Priority Foreign Country' list."

Mr Uthai's aide described Mr Kantor's letter as a reply "forced" out of the Office of the US Trade Representative in response to a letter sent to Washington by the Thai Commerce Minister.

But Mr Kantor did not mention the Thai minister's letter, and US officials indicated that the US Trade Representative's letter was probably more routine than that.

Mr Kantor spent much of Friday in a series of similar meetings briefing ambassadors of other countries under investigation on the likely content of the April 30 announcements.

Sources say the resolution of US intellectual property complaints against Thailand will require at least four points:

—"Credible" Thai government commitments to effective, sustained enforcement of copyright laws over the long term. This would require a "sharp" decrease in the level of piracy, with major pirates going out of business immediately or becoming legitimate licensees.

—Amendment of Thailand's intellectual property laws, particularly on copyright and patents, to "internationally accepted standards" contained in the present draft agreement on intellectual property rights awaiting approval in the Uruguay Round of world trade talks.

—Specific commitments from the Thai Government to change Thai patent law, rules and regulations on "compulsory licensing" provisions under which the government has the right to force patent-holders to license competitors to manufacture drugs if abuse of monopoly power is discovered.

The Americans want an end to the special treatment given to pharmaceuticals under these provisions, and to limit compulsory licensing so that patent-holders can import their drugs without being charged with failure to manufacture locally.

—Specific commitments from the Thai Government to grant back-dated "pipeline" patent protection for drugs that had already been invented but were not available on the Thai market, and therefore not patented in Thailand, when the new law came into effect last year.

Thai officials say that on these last two points the Americans are demanding more than has been agreed in the draft Uruguay Round agreement on intellectual property rights.

US complaints about lack of intellectual property rights protection in Thailand date back to the mid-1980s. Since 1989, some duty-free concessions granted under the US Generalised System of Preferences programme have been withdrawn from Thailand because of the complaints, but the impact on Thai exports is said to have been minimal.

In the last two years, the United States has conducted two "Special 301" investigations against Thailand. Since 1991, Thailand has been on the Priority Foreign Country list.

In the first, concluded in December 1991, Washington ruled that failure to enforce copyright law was harming

US trade interests, but no penalties were imposed because of Thai government commitments to take action.

In March last year the finding was against Thailand on lack of patent protection but because of political changes no action was taken then or six months later in October. During the period consultations continued.

Observers say the new Clinton Administration is taking a tougher view of alleged violations of US trading interests.

#### USTR: No Sanctions During 'Next Three Months'

BK2604015593 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Apr 93 pp B1, B4

[By Atchara Phongwutthitham]

[Text] The US Trade Representative [USTR] Michael Kantor has informed the Commerce Minister that Washington will not impose trade retaliation against Thailand during the next three months, pending an effort made by Thai officials during the period, a close aide of Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon said.

But in a letter to the Thai government via the Thai ambassador to Washington DC, ML Phiraphong Kasemsi, Kantor said, "...our continuing concerns about the Thai patent law, copyright law and long-term enforcement effort requires that I again identify Thailand as a 'priority foreign country' [PFC] this year."

The letter signifies that the US has already made the decision to keep Thailand on the PFC watchlist although no retaliation will be made against Thai exports until July 31.

Uthai's close aide, who asked not to be identified, said the USTR recently informed the commerce minister that Washington would consider whether to retaliate against Thailand by considering further efforts made by the Thai government on intellectual property right protection from April to July.

Kantor, according to the source, also accepted the invitation by the Thai Commerce Minister to open another round of talks in Washington this week.

Uthai, earlier, had submitted an aide memoir (the full text was published in THE NATION last week) to the US government to seek high level talks with the Clinton Administration before April 30 and the Parliamentary session in Thailand.

The source, however, said that Uthai has to delay his departure originally scheduled for Monday, to Thursday, pending the Cabinet's mandate to approve his visit to Washington.

**Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchphak has confirmed that he will not join the negotiating team to the United States, the source said.**

The source said that Uthai has to seek the Cabinet's approval because the existing mandate stipulating that Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon and Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchphak take joint responsibility for the US trip.

The senior officials will leave Thailand on Tuesday to prepare for the Uthai's trip.

In the letter accepting Uthai's invitation, Kantor has outlined four areas to be discussed.

Firstly, the USTR has asked for assurance from the Thai government for an effective and sustained enforcement of copyrights laws over the long term. 'By credible, we mean that we must see the level of piracy decrease sharply and major pirates must go out of business immediately or become legitimate licensing,' the letter said.

Secondly, the Thai government should amend the country's intellectual property laws to conform to internationally accepted standard contained in text of the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights of the draft final act of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

Thirdly, the USTR has demanded the Thai government amend certain contexts of the compulsory licensing to ensure that the provisions of the compulsory licensing would not discriminate against pharmaceutical patents.

The final request from the US is that the Thai government should amend its Patent Act to allow the protection on the drugs which are in the process of clinical test but has already patented elsewhere in the world, or in the so-called "pipeline period."

The source said that the first two suggestions by the US side are possible to comply with. The Thai ministers, nevertheless, are expected to bargain hard on the third and fourth request from the USTR.

#### Paper Views Uthai's Emergence as Negotiating 'Expert'

BK2604020793 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Apr 93 p B3

[By Chirawat Na Thalang]

[Text] Without any initial hints, Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon has emerged almost overnight as an expert in international trade negotiation. He volunteers to represent the Kingdom to go to Washington DC and talk Michael Kantor, the US Trade Representative, into restraining the temptation to retaliate against Thailand over alleged poor intellectual property right protection for US industries.

Uthai is working, with his close advisers, to reduce the power of the bureaucrats, led by Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsrasena, so that he can stage his own show and claim all credit, should he succeed in steering Thailand out of the storm of the long-standing bilateral trade friction. Uthai clearly wants to follow a self-written agenda, if there is one.

The clearest example is his decision to sack the director-general of the Intellectual Property Department, Phiphat Intharasap. Phatchara had no choice but to follow the instruction. If Phatchara did not bend with the wind, he would have given the ground for Uthai to also remove him. Phatchara still has his subordinates to protect and the crucial stake of trade negotiations ahead to complete.

Washington must be happy that its threat has worked.

Uthai could be trapped by his own intrigue if he is not careful enough. Permanent Secretary Phatchara is one of Thailand's foremost bureaucrats. He is intelligent and sophisticated, having accumulated vast experience in trade negotiations over his long civil service career. If Uthai wants to succeed on the international trade front, he needs help from Phatchara. That is inevitable.

Earlier, Uthai tried to shy away from international trade affairs. Not until recently has he begun to realise the power of his office. He knows that he can directly influence the course of trade negotiations if only he gets a piece of the action. He is working to make sure that he, not the bureaucrats, is the ultimate negotiator.

Backed by Phongsak Raktaphongphaisan, his little-known close aide, Uthai has tried to get on the fast lane to resolve the Thai-US trade dispute. Ignoring all bureaucratic procedures, Uthai has initiated an urgent meeting with his US counterpart through an aide memoir. In it, he wrote: 'The Ministry of Commerce believes that it is 'imperative' to restart high level Thai-US intellectual property negotiations before April 30.'

One of the reasons cited for the urgent meeting is that it will probably be difficult for the Chuan Administration to engage in further talks with the Clinton Administration because it will be largely preoccupied with international politics once Parliament reconvenes. Although it sounds peculiar for a minister to cite his internal political problem at home as a means to open a meeting with his foreign counterpart, Uthai's approach looks sincere and practical.

Uthai has also opened a direct communication line with US industries, those which have lodged complaints with the USTR that Thai companies are robbing their intellectual property for which they otherwise should have borne financial cost.

However, the road ahead remains unclear. Uthai will enjoy credit beyond his wildest dreams if the US spares Thailand a trade retaliation. If the outcome is the other

way around, he will realize that his political game was costly indeed. It might cost him his chair at the Commerce Ministry.

**Chuan, Minister on Continuing IPR Crackdown**

*BK2604014393 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Apr 93 p A4*

[Excerpts] The government yesterday pledged to continue its crackdown on copyright, trademark and patent pirates after the United States announced a three-month reprieve from possible trade retaliation.

Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said it was his government's policy to eliminate businesses which thrive on the infringement of US intellectual property rights [IPR].

He denied the current crackdown was simply a "showcase" resulting from threats from the US to increase tariffs on Thai exports.

Deputy Commerce Minister Churin Laksanawisit echoed Chuan's comments, saying that he would hold a meeting on Wednesday with relevant authorities to assess progress in the implementation of existing laws concerning protection for consumers, control of recording equipment, television components and copyright.

Consideration would be given to drafting new laws to provide increased protection for imported and exported products. [passage omitted]

Churin said he had already instructed new acting Director General of the Intellectual Property Department, Suchai Chaowisit, to speed up the establishment of a Thai-US panel to formulate effective measures.

The US has repeatedly said that Thailand is still not providing adequate and effective protection for copyright, trademarks and patents.

A series of raids recently on stores alleged to be selling pirated resulted in the seizure of large numbers of computer software books, videotapes and music cassettes.

Last week more than 100,000 pirated music and video cassettes seized in recent raids were burned.

**Deputy Premier on Delayed U.S. Trade Sanctions**

*BK2604065193 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak, who is with the prime minister's delegation visiting Indonesia, talked to newsmen about a report that he would go to the United States to discuss the issue of Thailand's copyright violations. He said he would not be going there in the near future. He noted that the commerce minister will be going to the United States as the representative of the Thai Government to discuss the issue.

Regarding the U.S. delaying trade sanctions against Thailand for three months, Suphachai said this is the result of the United States taking into consideration Thailand's continued actions and measures in suppression of copyright violations. In any event, the United States is likely to monitor how sincere Thailand is in its suppression efforts. Although the United States has delayed its action, Thailand cannot feel completely safe because the U.S. demands are not easy for Thailand to comply. Thailand must comply with these demands by May.

Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai said the United States fully understands that Thailand must be given time to amend the copyright law. The United States expects Thailand to act earnestly on this issue.

**TV Program Focuses on Cambodian Elections**

*BK2404042793 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Apr 93 p A6*

[Transcript of Bangkok TV Channel 11's 18 April "Different Perspectives" program anchored by Choemsak Phinthong with Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri; Seritham Party leader Athit Urairat; Chunhawan M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat, former adviser to ex-premier Chatchai; and THE NATION's Kawi Chongkitthawon]

**[Text] Floor question: What is your assessment of the Cambodian situation after the May 23-27 general election in which the Khmer Rouge have refused to participate and its impact on Thailand?**

**Prasong:** So far, the Cambodian situation has been unsettling. After the election in May, I believe, the internal discord and conflict will remain. The disorders will be only natural. The facts indicate no one has a real grip on power in Cambodia. Prince Norodom Sihanouk doesn't. The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia [Untac] has no control over the events there.

**Choemsak: Does Thailand have some power (over the events there)?**

**Prasong:** It does not.

**Choemsak: It was once said Thai military could communicate well with the Khmer Rouge.**

**Prasong:** That used to be correct. The world community once accepted the Khmer Rouge as one of the Cambodia's three factions with seats in the United Nations. Now some of the industrialized countries view them as taking up old excuses for not returning to the peace process. But the Khmer Rouge still retain their seat in the Supreme National Council. Their non-participation in the May general election is a point of friction. They are against participating in the election until the poll is fair and there are no more Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

All told, I believe no one group has real power there and the Untac cannot control the situation. We cannot

foretell who will form the next government. If elected, Prince Norodom Sihanouk would not be able to exercise real overall power in Cambodia. The military is divided. There will be no national armed forces. This is significant to ensure peace and order. The Untac will redeploy after August 22. After that there will be no organization to oversee peace and order under the auspices of the UN. That will only spawn conflicts.

**Choemsak:** Do you think there will be a general election in May in Cambodia?

**Prasong:** The UN has set May 23-27 for the general election. I believe it will proceed with the election plans.

**Choemsak:** Even when there is no peace?

**Prasong:** I believe the UN will go ahead with the election plan.

**Choemsak:** What impact will the development in Cambodia have on Thailand?

**Prasong:** Because of the border with Cambodia, any development inside Cambodia, war, and border clashes will have more repercussions on Thailand than other countries in terms of business.

**Choemsak:** What about the Thai military closing the borders to prevent Cambodian refugees from entering Thailand?

**Prasong:** The borders are already closed.

**Choemsak:** Shall we definitely not allow entry even on humanitarian grounds?

**Prasong:** However firmly we may adhere to the humanitarian principle, the refugees are fundamentally not Thailand's problem. They represent a humanitarian problem for which the world community has to be responsible.

**Choemsak:** What is your comment if the UN and the international community are willing to provide funds and but insist that Thailand provide the sites for refugee camps?

**Prasong:** Anyone crossing the border into Thailand is to be regarded as an illegal alien.

**Athit:** I am not sold on the idea of forcing a May general election in Cambodia. I don't think that formula will lead to success. And I also don't believe there will be a 100 per cent free and fair election there. This is why the Khmer Rouge have cried foul. Can we find a way to remedy that trend before we are left with the ultimate crisis?

**Choemsak:** If you were Foreign Minister, would you set out to do what Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri has done?

**Athit:** I believe we should stop the elections after the Beijing meeting when we know it is doomed to failure.

We then should sit down and think if we can rest contented with allowing the Supreme National Council (SNC) to rule Cambodia until situation improves in that country. The factions will then be willing to accept an election. This will spare the country a needless war, bloodbath, and the exodus of refugees into Thailand which will have to bear the brunt of the problem without choice.

**Sukhumphan:** I'm not a diplomat and I'll dwell more on that. There will be myriads of post-election problems and even bloodshed in some areas that will definitely have an impact on Thailand. But I believe the elections are still significant even they are not the answer to all the problems. They may not be the formula that leads successfully to peace in Cambodia. But they at least are one of the many approaches that offer the Cambodians an opportunity to lead a normal life.

This is important because the Cambodians have long suffered difficulties. Even if the elections are not the perfect answer, they are the least imperfect answer. I believe Thailand should play a greater role than it does now in the effort to ensure that the May general election is as smooth as possible. I believe Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri has underestimated his role. I believe he has scored some achievements. He has years of national security experience. I believe he can deal with it. We still keep communications channels open with the Khmer Rouge. Many sectors in Thailand have years of relations with the Khmer Rouge. In some cases, the ties are based on common strategic interest; and in others, common economic interest.

**Choemsak:** By that you mean normal trade or trade in wood?

**Sukhumphan:** I believe we may have a more creative role, particularly in the context of the ASEAN diplomacy.

**Prasong:** The Cambodian problem has now become the world's. The international community now supervises developments there. There are Paris peace accords, co-chairmanship of the Indonesian and French foreign ministers for solving Cambodian problems, all in the UN peace framework. Thailand keeps a sharp eye on events there. This Thursday, the Foreign Ministry will invite Interior Minister Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Defence Minister Gen Wichit Sukmak and the armed forces leaders for an assessment on the possible impact the post-election development may have on the Thai border, on what measure to take, on the possible intervention by any one country that may affect election plans, or on the Khmer Rouge issue. Now the Untac seems unable to bring the Khmer Rouge back to the peace process. The Khmer Rouge give no credit to the Untac and will not accept the outcome of the elections.

**Choemsak:** What do you think Thailand should do to avoid what Athit termed as "a policy of blindly following in the footsteps of the West"?

**Prasong:** We have never followed in the footstep of the West. We have been ever since the World War II implementing our policy of contributing to the solution of the Cambodian problem jointly with our allies and with the UN. We more than many countries in the world have helped neighbouring countries. We encountered the problem of the exodus of millions of refugees into Thailand. I recently closed the Site 2 refugee camps holding 370,000 Indochinese inmates. The repatriation programme is scheduled to be completed by the end of this month. Thais should pride themselves on that achievement and should not join foreigners who are far removed from this part of the world and criticise the manner in which Thailand handled the refugee problem...

**Kawi:** One can look at the Cambodian conflict from two angles. First, from the Cambodian people's point of view. I think the Cambodian voters will have power to decide for the first time in 30 years their future government in a free and fair election. One must not look down the Cambodian people and conclude that the election in Cambodia would not be free and fair, even though the majority of them are peasants. Peasants want democracy and decency too. Given our own democratic experience, we, Thais, might think that it is not possible to have a free and fair election in Cambodia because in Thailand we do not have that.

I think it would be different in Cambodia. The Untac is working hard to ensure the upcoming election is free and fair. It is not easy to achieve that. Nevertheless, I think the election will not be absolutely free and fair, but acceptable. I am confident that the Cambodians will show up to vote in May in large numbers. They are dying to exercise their franchise after decades of civil war. The Untac also tried with some success to ensure the secrecy of the ballot in rural areas to increase voter turnout.

I don't understand why Thailand always looks at the Cambodian conflict from the Khmer Rouge's viewpoint. I think that is not right. The Khmer Rouge have chosen to stay away from the peace process. They made that decision a long time ago. In fact, the Khmer Rouge can return to peace process any time they want because it is open. But they refused. So I think the election must not be postponed because of them. It must be carried out as scheduled. Certainly, without the Khmer Rouge, there could be bloodshed after the election because they would like to wreck Cambodia.

The situation in Cambodia will have a big repercussion on Thailand because of our geographical proximity. The Khmer Rouge are living along Thai-Cambodia border. After the election, I am sure the new Cambodian government would try to outlaw the Khmer Rouge as quickly as it can. It will take measures to deal with them also. It could involve military action. Given the legitimacy of the new government, many countries would render assistance to Cambodia. Some western countries have indicated that they would provide training and arms assistance to the new government to fight the

Khmer Rouge. By that time, Thailand would be caught in a dilemma because we still have links with the Khmer Rouge. We need to have a new card to play in this new situation. Every party concerned has one, except Thailand.

#### **Prasong Discusses Sending Observers to Cambodia**

*BK2504022093 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 25 Apr 93 p 2*

[Excerpts] Thailand will decide whether or not to dispatch officials to monitor elections in Cambodia after the May 6-7 visit to Phnom Penh by Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri.

Sqn Ldr [Squadron Leader] Prasong will visit Cambodia at the invitation of the Supreme National Council (SNC). The UN-sponsored elections in Cambodia are set from May. The foreign minister said yesterday he would discuss the situation in Cambodia, particularly the safety of Thai observers stationed there, with Phnom Penh leaders.

All signatory states to the Paris peace agreement issued a statement on Friday supporting the elections and Mr Yasushi Akashi, chief of the United Nations Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

They also urged cooperation between UNTAC and Cambodia's SNC chaired by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. [passage omitted]

Sqn Ldr Prasong said that after the general elections in Cambodia there might be some fighting but this would be limited to some areas only and there should not be any more refugees fleeing into Thailand on a large scale.

He said that whether or not the elections would go smoothly will depend on the decision of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as chairman of the Supreme National Council.

The Thai foreign minister said that he had tried in the past to convince Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan to take part in the elections but he refused.

Sqn Ldr Prasong said that he wanted to call on the world community to quickly consult on the Cambodian problem.

He said he would watch the situation in Cambodia first and if there is likely to be danger he will not send any Thai officials to join UN officials to observe the elections.

**Premier, Foreign Minister To Visit Indonesia****Chuan Departs 26 Apr**

*BK2604064193 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai spoke to newsmen before departing for an official visit to Indonesia this morning. He said the trip is a customary visit to ASEAN. A topic of discussion during visit is the joint economic development of the triangle, which covers southern Thailand, upper northern Malaysia, and the upper part of Indonesia's Sumatera Island. The joint economic development of the area will benefit Thailand's economy a great deal. There will also be a discussion of general issues.

**Prasong Discusses Cambodia Before Departure**

*BK2604072393 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sun-siri talked to newsmen before departing as a member of the prime minister's delegation on an official visit to Indonesia this morning. He said the main topic of discussion in Indonesia will be development of the triangle connecting Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia, as well as regional issues.

Regarding whether the ASEAN countries will play a role in bringing the Khmer Rouge to join the election in Cambodia, the foreign minister said Thailand will definitely not interfere in the matter. Thailand will study what it can do to bring peace to that country as well as bring about smooth elections. Thailand would rather help in this aspect. As foreign minister, he will visit Cambodia soon to meet with every Cambodian faction leader and the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] chief to assess the situation.

Regarding concern for the safety of Thai army engineers in Cambodia, the foreign minister said it is duty of UNTAC to ensure their safety because the engineers are in Cambodia as part of the UN force. It is UNTAC, which will decide, if the situation becomes dangerous. He said ASEAN will do everything it can do bring the Khmer Rouge back to the peace process. It is also the duty of Prince Sihanouk, who commands the respect all Cambodian people, to coordinate with all Cambodian factions to achieve reconciliation. As a neighbor, Thailand will support in any way to create peace and will always maintain relations with every Cambodian faction.

**Chuan Comments on Stock Manipulation Case**

*BK2504150093 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Apr 93 p 1*

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai yesterday sought to allay fears of a political backlash from the Securities

and Exchange Commission's [SEC] action against 30 businessmen suspected of stock manipulation.

He told reporters he did not believe the SEC's decision to take criminal action against the 30 suspects will cause political trouble for his coalition government.

Referring to the SEC's move on Thursday night, the Prime Minister said he is confident that all concerned will understand that the action is aimed at solving problems in the stock market.

"This is something which could not be avoided. Although we may know (some of the suspects) personally, we need to act so that the law and regulations prevail," said the Prime Minister.

Mr Chuan was apparently referring to reports that some of the suspects have close relations with New Aspiration Party of Interior Minister Chawalit Yongchayut.

The Prime Minister said he is confident the SEC's action will help restore investor confidence in the Stock Exchange of Thailand [SET] and in listed companies.

He said that officials had discussed the legal action 30 days before they announced their decision on Thursday, and that measures had been prepared to help stabilise the market if the move causes panic.

"I am confident the action will help make the situation better," he said.

"I am sure investor confidence will improve. In the future, officials will be more careful to enforce regulations," he said.

Pol Col [Police Colonel] Phiphop Na Ranong, deputy commander of the Economic Crime Investigation Division (ECID), alleged yesterday that over 1,000 million baht was made in six days of stock manipulation and pocketed by the suspects.

He said three groups—Song Watcharasirot's group, Wiranon-Phatchari Wongphaithun's group and Wichai Kritsadathanon's group—would face three charges of deception because they were allegedly involved in more than one case of share manipulation.

The remaining group, which was allegedly involved in manipulating Siam City Bank shares, will face a separate charge, he added.

Pol Col Phiphop said there would be four separate cases, involving First City Investment [FCI], Kritsada Mahanakhon Company, Rattana Real Estate Company and Siam City Bank.

Fourteen people are accused of manipulating FCI shares, 14 are accused of manipulating Kritsada Mahanakhon stocks, 15 are accused of manipulating Rattana Real Estate shares and seven are accused of manipulating Siam City Bank stocks.

The colonel, who is in charge of overseeing the four investigations, said that besides the 1,000 million baht pocketed by the suspects from manipulation of FCI, Kritsada Mahanakhon and Rattana Real Estate shares, 26 million baht was made out of Siam City Bank stocks during the same period.

He said ECID police would report to the SEC if any of the 30 accused confess to the allegations and ask to pay fines.

If the SEC accepts their requests, the cases will dropped against them, in accordance with Article 317 of the Stock Exchange of Thailand Act.

The 150-160 other people who are suspected of violations of the Act, Pol Col Phiphop, face legal action if they are implicated by the 30 suspects.

However, he noted, there is no evidence against them so far. He said the police cannot accept their surrender unless there is a case against them.

ECID commander Pol Maj Gen Wathin Khamsongsi said he expects the investigators to finish their work in about 10 days, and file formal charges against the 30.

However, he said, it will probably take two months before the cases go to court.

He said the investigators would gather evidence from the SEC, SET, brokers and commercial banks. SEC officials will be questioned on Monday, he added.

Police Director-General Sawat Amonwiwat said the investigators were unable to issue arrest warrants for the 30 suspects until they finished studying the complaints and evidence at 2 a.m. yesterday.

He noted that if any of the suspects turn themselves in, they will be immediately booked.

The police chief said tha he had not yet received a request from the SEC to ban the suspects from travelling abroad, and that no special police team would be formed to investigate them.

Pol Gen Phong-amat Amatayakun, the deputy police chief, said SEC officials would be invited for questioning before police bring the formal charges against the 30 suspects.

If the evidence against the suspects is substantiated, police will summon the 30 people for questioning, and if they fail to show up, arrest warrants will be issued, he said.

#### Speaks on IPR, Stock Manipulation

BK2504161093 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 25 Apr 93

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said he still had not received official information about the United States not using Section 301 against Thailand. The prime

minister granted an interview to newsmen at the Bangkok International Airport this afternoon. Asked about the report saying Thailand would not be subjected to trade retaliation, Chuan said he could not confirm it, but he knew that Thailand remains on the list of priority foreign countries risking trade retaliation by the United States.

The prime minister said he would have to consult with Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak and Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon on legal measures to solve the problem. The Commerce Ministry, he said, will adopt as a policy the suppression of copyright violations on a continual basis. The crackdown was not meant to please the United States or any particular country. The government is implementing a righteous law of the country.

Asked about the arrest of more than 120 stock price manipulators, the prime minister said the arrest was the decision of investigation authorities, the Securities Exchange Commission, and the Securities Exchange of Thailand, based on the evidence against the suspects. He said it was not the policy of the government. The prime minister said he knew nothing about the report saying that some members in the Securities Exchange Commission were trying to help their friends. Asked whether the interior minister's defense of a stock manipulator, saying he is a good man, would influence the case being pursued by authorities, the prime minister said there is no connection about the two things—investigating authorities must base their judgment on evidence. They can rule in favor of anyone if there is no substantiated evidence against him. The government has nothing to do with the investigation. Asked to comment about the statement by the Securities Exchange Commission that there are politicians, policemen, and soldiers among stock manipulators, the prime minister asked reporters not to pay attention to their professions, but to their cases. The prime minister said the Securities Exchange Commission knows how to handle the cases according to the law of the country.

#### Coalition Parties Play Down Links

BK2604023193 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Apr 93 pp A1, A3

[Text] Coalition leaders yesterday played down their parties' links with alleged stock manipulators and vowed not to interfere with the latest crackdown on the "big fish" behind the share scandal.

"Police have full authority to pursue these cases in accordance with the evidence they have," said Prime Minister and Democrat leader Chuan Likphai.

The Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC], the legal watchdog of Thailand's stock market, last week filed criminal charges against 30 people alleged to be the key figures in the suspected manipulation of four stocks.

The suspects include Khunying Phatchari Wongphai-thun, daughter of ex-Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun, and her husband, Wiranon Wongphaithun.

"Let me repeat here that the government cannot interfere in the police process," Chuan said.

"Please don't pay attention to who is connected to which politician. The point is who has done anything wrong."

He reiterated that the SEC and police "must not be worried, because they are only doing their legal duties".

Apart from the Democrat-connection, other suspects are said to have links with the New Aspiration and Phalang Tham parties—both key coalition allies.

The ongoing crackdown has focused on the alleged manipulation of the share prices of First City Investment (FCI), Rattana Real Estate (RR), Kritsada Mahanakhon Co (KMC) and Siam City Bank (SCIB). Most of the 30 suspects are charged with conspiring to manipulate more than one of the four shares.

Pol Maj Gen [Police Major General] Wathin Kham-songsing chief of the Police Department's economic crime force, yesterday denied news reports that the SEC had already submitted to investigators a new list of 123 additional suspects.

The SEC last week said it was directing the crackdown against only key figures in the scandal, but said police had the authority to widen the investigation.

Several newspapers yesterday published what they said was the SEC's new list of suspects including several major companies and leading public figures.

"Frankly I learned about the new list from the newspapers," Vathin said. "The SEC has not confirmed any list has been sent to me." The news reports said the new list included a giant hotel company associated with Bangkok MP Akon Huntrakun of the Phalang Tham Party.

Phalang Tham leader and Deputy Prime Minister Bunchu Rotchanastian said yesterday he did not believe Akon was involved in the scandals.

If, however, he was implicated "the party will not come to the rescue", he said.

"If somebody has done something wrong, he has to face the law."

He said Phalang Tham executives would not seek an immediate explanation from Akon, but "we consider it our duty to clarify to the public as soon as possible whether any of our members was involved (in the share scandal)".

Phalang Tham sources said Akon would soon have to answer questions from the party's executive board.

Interior Minister and New Aspiration leader Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday also denied he had tried to

defend a key suspect, KMC President Wichai Kritsadtathanon, known to be a major financial supporter of the second big coalition party.

"My (previous) statement that (Wichai) is a good man has nothing to do with the police case," Chawalit said.

The "new list of suspects" published by newspapers yesterday also included a close relative of a top aide to Chawalit.

Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchphak, former president of KMC, yesterday denied all knowledge of the manipulation of KMC shares and confirmed that the crackdown would go ahead without political interference.

Observers view the crusade against stock manipulators as extremely significant politically. The campaign has climaxed only a short time before Parliament reconvenes early next month, when the opposition has said it will submit a no-confidence motion against the government.

#### Government Action Hailed

*BK2604025593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
26 Apr 93 p 4*

[Editorial: "A Courageous Government Move"]

[Text] If Prime Minister Chuan Likphai's Administration failed to live up to expectations during its first seven months, last Thursday's move by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to cleanse the stock market of manipulators went some way to restoring confidence in the Government. A total of 30 people thought to be big fish in the share scam were accused by SEC of share manipulation. In addition 153 others may be investigated.

Even before last Thursday's big crackdown and the arrest in November of Song Watcharsirot along with 11 business associates on charges of manipulating Bangkok Bank of Commerce share prices, it was an open secret that the Thai stock market was little more than a legitimised gambling den, perhaps second only to the State Lottery Bureau. Share manipulation was widespread and went on virtually with impunity, bringing in billions of baht in quick profits for manipulators, their families, associates, friends and friends of friends.

Despite full knowledge of the existence of frequent malpractice, government after government appeared to be reluctant to intervene, either out of fear of upsetting the market or because they were too preoccupied with something else. The Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) whose job it is to regulate the market had become almost a paper tiger, despite access to electronic information to provide hints about fishy activity.

The scam reached its zenith last year: record-breaking daily trading volumes and a surging SET index bore witness. Investment in the stock market became almost as much an obsession as gambling, not only for urban

yuppies, but also for rural people who swarmed to the city like flies, apparently tempted by the smell of quick money. It would have been easy for Mr Chuan's Administration to leave the stock market in the hands of the manipulators and wallow contentedly in the false glow of a booming market and an economy that was creating ever more nouveaux riches driving their flashy cars along Bangkok streets.

Instead the Government chose to act differently. In a responsible manner the Administration bravely faced the high political risks that could have ensued had the crackdown backfired. As it turned out, market reaction to SEC's move was calm. There were no panic withdrawals from the Siam City Bank, one of the four companies whose shares had allegedly been manipulated. Nor was there any dumping of the four manipulated shares as there had been in the earlier crackdown. SEC's sound preparations can take much of the credit for the favourable outcome.

Politically, as a consequence of SEC's get-tough action, the Opposition is likely to find it hard to convince the public that the Democrats are biased or that they lack the courage to take legal action against alleged manipulators even when they are related to their former leader, Phichai Rattakun. Khunying Phatchari Wongphaithun, Phichai's daughter, and her husband were among the 30 people implicated by SEC. The bold move can thus be expected to bolster the Democrats' sagging popularity.

The exposure of the 30 big fish and their possible prosecution should render a blow to stock manipulation in general and discourage potential manipulators in the future. But the action should not stop here. Efforts must also be carried out to unmask and bring to justice all conspirators who in effect robbed small investors. Without inside information or the right connections, many humble people lost their hard-earned savings.

Steps must also be taken to do away with restrictions that discourage foreign investment in the Thai stock market as well as to further develop the market as a real capital market where capital is mobilised for the development of the economy. The SET, too, must behave as an effective regulating mechanism and not just as a public relations office which receives and announces to the public the performance reports of listed companies. Its failure to detect fraudulent activities in First City Investment and its failure to file fraud charges against the company's executives are no more than examples of SET's inefficiency and negligence. These weaknesses need urgent rectification.

This Government may have erred or fumbled in other areas. But its crackdown on stock market manipulators merits high praise. SEC officials in the past three months are known to have worked tirelessly, even while under duress and after receiving threats against their lives. They, too, should be commended. The SEC's action should serve as a good start for the Government to win back the confidence and trust of the people.

## Vietnam

### Paper Views Vessey Visit, Russian Document

BK2404084793 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Article by Duy Thinh in 22 April NHAN DAN: "A Clumsy Cooked-Up Story"]

[Text] A Russian document relating to American prisoners of war recently has caused a sensation among the American public. This document was allegedly found early this year by a Harvard University scholar in the Institute of Archives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow and was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on 12 April.

This sensational document was titled: Report by Deputy Chief of the Vietnamese Peoples' Army [VPA] General Staff, Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, at a meeting of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on 15 September 1972. The document can be summed up as follows:

There were as many as 1,205 American prisoners of war, mainly pilots but including high-ranking officers and astronauts, being detained in Vietnam. American prisoners of war were divided into three categories, namely progressive, neutral, and reactionary. Those classified as progressive were planned to be released first.

Based on these figures, some American newspapers have jumped to the conclusion that Vietnam might have killed as many 600 American prisoners of war.

After a careful check of this document, it can be said in sure terms that the contents of the document totally do not conform to reality. First of all, Lt. Gen. Tran Van Quang—as addressed according to his present military rank—who is alleged to be the author of the document, did not have the rank of deputy chief of the General Staff in the period between 1965 and 1973. At that time, he was commander of the Fourth Military Zone and then commander and political commissar of the B-4 Battlefield, which was the Tri-Thien-Hue Battlefield. During such fierce war years as 1972, he was unable to and had no responsibility for reviewing general issues such as the MIA issue. He has never written any document on this issue. Moreover, there was no meeting of the Political Bureau on 15 September 1972.

Gen. Tran Van Quang said that all the reports written by him on his assigned duties during the period between 1961 and 1975 carried his cover name, Bay Tien, and that none of the reports bore his real name, Tran Van Quang. He himself read the Russian document and found that the wording used in the document was not Vietnamese style. Moreover, the American POW issue was then under the responsibility of the VPA Political General Department. In terms of the contents of the document, the figure of 1,205 American prisoners of war allegedly held captive is much higher than the official

figure obtained by the United States. According to various documents made public by the U.S. State and Defense Departments and confirmed by the U.S. Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs in its latest report on 31 January 1993, when the war ended, there were 1,172 American people still missing in Indochina whose destiny is unknown.

Of this number, there were only 798 cases in Vietnam. Since then, Vietnam has, with its cooperative humanitarian efforts, handed over to the United States more than 500 sets of human remains and has cooperated with the U.S. Government in investigating over 70 reports on live Americans and 135 cases of questionable dossiers.

After the signing of the Paris agreement in 1973, Vietnam has handed over to the United States all American prisoners of war captured in Vietnam. Up to now, there is no evidence of any American prisoners being detained or living of their own free will in Vietnam. Concerning the charge of detaining three American astronauts, the U.S. Defense Department and the U.S. National Aeronautic and Space Agency—NASA—have affirmed that there were no American astronauts captured in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the Office Searching for Missing Americans in Vietnam has checked and found that a number of the names of prisoners in the Russian document did not appear in the [office's] list of American prisoners of war in Vietnam. The Russian document is also wrong to say that American prisoners of war were divided into three categories—progressive, neutral, and reactionary—because the United States has acknowledged that Vietnam handed over prisoners in accordance with the time they were captured. This charge even insulted those American prisoners who were repatriated.

It should be further noted here that Mr. Morris, the man who found this document, is not considered an independent scholar by the American public, but a person who has many political prejudices and who nurtures a great hatred against Vietnam. He is trying to undermine, in a frenzied manner, the normalization of U.S.-Vietnamese relations.

This truth is as clear as broad daylight. Gen. John Vessey himself also asserted in his 19 April news conference in Hanoi that after two days in Vietnam he became more skeptical about the authenticity of the Russian document and believed the valuable information provided by Gen. Tran Van Quang because it was in conformity with reality.

The correspondents of various U.S. newspapers such as THE WASHINGTON POST and THE NEW YORK TIMES, who covered the news conference, have all pointed out that Gen. Vessey said there was no reason for him to disbelieve Vietnam's denial.

Mr. H.B. Franklin, a professor at Rutgers University who specializes in conducting research on British and U.S. affairs, said the Russian document was a clumsy

cooked-up story. There were no events in the document that conform to historical reality.

Thus, it is crystal clear that the Russian document, which had been made public before Gen. John Vessey's trip to Vietnam, was only aimed at undermining the steps toward normalizing U.S.-Vietnam relations as was previously the case with those fabrications about a photograph of alleged American prisoners of war and about Vietnam's sending American prisoners to the Soviet Union. The maliciousness of those orchestrating the theatrical play about the Russian document is that they unreservedly released the document to draw public attention—even if it was later found to be fake.

Prompted by its traditional humanitarian policy, Vietnam considers the MIA issue a genuinely humanitarian issue not to be linked to any political issues. We have been and are showing our goodwill by cooperating with the U.S. Government in settling the MIA issue in a humanitarian spirit. It is necessary for the U.S. side to make the American people know the truth concerning the MIA issue and to stop all the tricks—such as spreading fabricated news which outrageously insults Vietnam—employed by those who are deliberately benefiting from the agony of many American families, who are poking a stick into the wheel of a vehicle in the hope of containing the wholesome trend of the Vietnam-U.S. relations, thus doing harm to the interests of the two peoples, and running counter to the trend toward peace, stability, and development in the region and the world.

#### **Paper Publishes Information on Tran Van Quang**

93P30044B Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Nov 92 p 4

[Excerpt] [passage omitted on proceedings of the first national congress of delegates of the Vietnam War Veterans Association, during which Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang was elected chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Association]

Comrade Tran Van Quang was born in 1917 at Nghi Loc Village, Nghe An Province, into a peasant family of revolutionary heritage with many members of the family participating in the early stage of the revolution. He has participated in revolutionary activities since 1935, joined the Indochina Communist Party in 1936, was very active and was sentenced by the imperialists and incarcerated in many prisons.

Comrade Tran Van Quang joined the Army when the revolution became successful in September 1945. In 1946, he was appointed director of the General Staff of the National Defense Group and political commissar for the Vietnam relief forces (chinh uy tiep phong quan Viet Nam). From 1947 to 1949, he was appointed political commissar for Interzone 4. From 1950 to 1951, he was political commissar for the 304th Division of the main forces. In 1951-1952, he was director of the Enemy Proselytizing Department of the Political General Department. From 1953 to 1958, he was director of the

combat operations department of the Military General Staff. In 1959-1960, he was appointed deputy chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army.

When the war for liberation of the South developed, he was appointed military commissar for the Central Office of South Vietnam (COSVN). From 1965 to 1974, he was appointed commander of MR4 and later commander of Tri-Thien-Hue MR. From 1974 to 1978, he was again appointed deputy chief of the Military General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army, and later commander of the Vietnamese Voluntary Army in Laos. At the end of 1982, he was appointed vice minister of defence.

Comrade Tran Van Quang was promoted to major general in 1959, lieutenant general in 1974, and senior lieutenant general in 1984. [passage omitted on other activities related to the congress.]

### Hanoi To Help on MIA's for 'as Long as It Takes'

BK2404005893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0725 GMT  
22 Apr 93

[By Andrew Sherry]

[Text] Hanoi, April 22 (AFP)—Hanoi pledged Thursday to cooperate with the United States for "as long as it takes" to account for servicemen missing from the Vietnam War, but said diplomatic ties should not be kept waiting in the meantime.

The pledge came after U.S. envoy John Vessey, returning to Washington from Hanoi, said that it could take "five to 20 years" to get a full accounting of missing U.S. servicemen "if we get full cooperation" from Hanoi.

"I hope it will not be five to 20 years before Vietnam and the United States normalize relations," said Ha Huy Thong, deputy director of the Americas Department at the Foreign Ministry.

"The sooner normalization comes the better it is for both countries."

Washington has up to now conditioned normalization on Hanoi's "full cooperation" in obtaining the "fullest possible accounting" of the 2,264 servicemen whose bodies never came home from the Vietnam War.

But White House Communications Director George Stephanopoulos took an apparently harder line Wednesday when said: "Until we have a full and complete accounting of the POWs (prisoners of war) we can't move forward."

Washington should not link the political issue of normalization with the humanitarian issue of MIAs, especially not by keeping diplomatic ties on hold until the lengthy process of accounting for MIAs is completed, Thong said.

"What they need is our full cooperation, and we are showing that now," he said. "We will continue to cooperate for as long as it takes to resolve this humanitarian issue—no matter when normalization happens."

Vessey, during seven visits to Hanoi as special presidential envoy since 1987, has tried to build an institutional framework for U.S.-Vietnamese cooperation on MIAs aimed to ensure that accounting will progress even if Washington lifts its trade embargo and recognizes Hanoi.

His latest visit dealt a severe blow to the credibility of a document reportedly found in Russian archives indicating that Vietnam was holding 1,205 U.S. POWs in September 1972—604 more than it freed the following year.

During the visit, Hanoi turned over its own POW lists and arranged for Vessey to meet General Tran Van Quang who allegedly authored the POW report.

### Vo Van Kiet Meets Lao Delegation

BK2304044393 Hanoi VNA in English 1343 GMT  
22 Apr 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 22—Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet received here this afternoon [word indistinct] economic delegation of the Lao Government led by Khamphoui Keoboualapha, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and deputy prime minister.

The Lao delegation arrived earlier today to attend the 15th session of the Vietnam-Laos inter-governmental commission for economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation.

The prime minister noted with satisfaction that the special friendship and solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries have been further consolidated and developed in the interests of both peoples and of peace, stability, cooperation and development in the region. He predicted that this session of the [words indistinct] conditions [words indistinct] to promote mutual cooperation and assistance in the new stage.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet also affirmed [words indistinct] and people always [words indistinct] their responsibility to strengthen the Vietnam-Laos relations. 'They will do all they can to help the Lao revolution,' he said.

The Lao deputy prime minister spoke highly of the initial, yet important, achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in their current renovation process, and of the important steps of development of the special relations between the two countries.

Mr. Khamphoui Keoboualapha said that it would be impossible for Laos to make headway development without the assistance from Vietnam and other fraternal countries. He also assured the Vietnamese leader of the Lao party, government and people's commitment to use this assistance effectively for the interests of Laos and the other countries in the region.

This evening, the Lao guests were feted by Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai.

### Cooperation Talks Held

*BK2304145793 Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT  
23 Apr 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 23—The 15th session of the Vietnam-Laos Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held here this morning.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Phan Van Khai, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and deputy prime minister. The Lao delegation was headed by Khamphoui Keoboualapha, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and deputy prime minister.

Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai said that the visit of the Lao Government economic delegation and its

participation in the session were aimed at concretizing the agreements reached by leaders of the two parties and states, especially those concluded during the recent visit of a high-level Lao party and state delegation led by Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon, and at accelerating the bilateral comprehensive cooperation and friendship.

Lao Deputy Prime Minister Khamphoui Keoboualapha expressed his joy at the achievements recorded by Vietnam in the new state, considering them an encouragement for Laos in its own process of renovation and national construction.

The two sides reviewed the implementation of their cooperation agreements in 1992 and discussed their cooperation in this year.

They also discussed cooperation in such fields as expert exchange, the training of local and national cadres, trade and tariff.

## Australia

### Evans Welcomes U.S. Nuclear Decision, Russian Poll

*BK2404093893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0559 GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] CANBERRA, April 24 (AFP)—A decision by the United States to consult with key states on negotiations for a multilateral nuclear test ban treaty delighted the Australian government, Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Saturday.

"We see this historic decision as contributing immediately to confidence that the world community will be taking an increasingly robust and effective stand against the proliferation of nuclear weapons," he said in a statement.

"With this announcement, we can also look forward with renewed hope to the ending of all nuclear tests in the not too distant future, including the permanent end to testing in the South Pacific," Evans said.

France has implemented a moratorium on nuclear testing at its Mururoa Atoll facility in the South Pacific, conditional on a halt to nuclear testing by Russia and the United States.

U.S. President Bill Clinton's announcement of the initiatives, following talks he held with Russian President Boris Yeltsin in Vancouver earlier this month, comes on the eve of a crucial referendum in Russia.

Russians will vote tomorrow on both Yeltsin's rule and his program of economic reform.

"The announcement to review the series of Cold War era restrictions on trade and investment between Russia and the U.S. is wholly consistent with Australia's own conviction of the urgent need to dismantle obstacles to the economic and political reform process, which is at such a critical stage in Russia," Evans said.

He said that the initiatives "represent the clearest possible commitment by the presidents of the U.S. and Russia to the development of a constructive post-Cold War partnership which will be of benefit to the rest of the world."

Evans welcomed the U.S. offer to help deactivate nuclear strategic systems and dismantle weapons in the former Soviet states of Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan, allowing the three states to fully comply with their obligations under the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START).

### Minister Seeks IPR Protection From Thailand

*BK2404081893 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] Australia has sought guarantees from the Thai Government that Australian intellectual property [IPR] will be protected in a new antipirating crackdown. Evan Williams reports Trade Minister Peter Cook is in Thailand to stress regional trade links.

[Begin Williams recording] Threatened with high tariffs on its exports to the U.S., Thai authorities cracked down on Bangkok's notorious video and audio pirating racket, severely curtailing what had been a booming business. But fearing the program could push pirates toward Australian intellectual property as happened in other Asian countries, Senator Cook sought and said he received assurances from the Thais that they are also targeting all copyright infringements, including that of Australian products.

Australian industry loses \$5 to 10 million [Australian dollars] a year through copyright infringement and there were fears that the Thai program could have led to more losses. [end recording]

### Industry Minister Orders Review of Wool Industry

*BK2304072293 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[Text] The federal primary industry minister, Simon Crean, says there is an urgent need to restructure the Australian wool industry. Mr. Crean has ordered a review of the industry after the national wool market indicator dropped below the 400 cents a kilogram barrier. It closed at 396 cents after yesterday's sales in Brisbane and Melbourne.

The Brisbane sale has been described as an absolute disaster with takings about 40 percent down on last year's result. Queensland wool manager for Primac, Ken Johnson, says the market indicator has been sliding since November and the further fall would not be a surprise.

[Begin Johnson recording] Now, I don't want to sound a pessimist, but quite frankly I can't see any reason why we will even hold at this 396. It may even go lower yet before there is a stop put to it. Woolgrowers in the remainder of Australia are virtually running at a loss. You can't produce wool at the present time and make money from it. In other words, having sheep on a property today is nothing else but a liability. [end recording]